

Thursday,
March 31, 1983

Vol. 43, No. 21

the Chart

Don't miss theatre production
of Ibsen's 'Ghosts' this weekend

Missouri Southern State College, Joplin, MO 64801

Free on Campus

President Leon reinitiates faculty promotions

As recommended by the Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate, faculty promotions have been reinitiated for this spring; whether or not the promotions will be "wet" or "dry" has not been determined.

Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs, met last week with the Executive Committee and asked their feelings on promotions. They felt that there should be promotions and knew that there would be problems but, according to Belk, "the promotions committee is ready to accept the challenge."

Belk and all the deans have been

working on the promotion policy since January. Belk explained that the deans were unanimously in favor of "wet" promotions.

"Wet" promotions are those which include a pay increase; "dry" promotions are without pay increase.

There has been a minor change made in the promotion policy. "I thought it appropriate not to make a major change," said Belk.

In part three under each rank instead of dealing with the 50 percent clause, it now reads "Teaching competency or job performance must be judged by his or her super-

visor as above average in three of the past four years."

Belk pointed out, "That's all that is being said; don't read anything into it. Nothing is being required. The department head and dean must say you're above average."

In the past the promotion committee has had guidelines for the committee. Within these guidelines there were four areas in which evaluations took place; now under a new system there are only three areas.

Within the three areas the promotion committee will agree

whether the applicant has very good, good, satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance. The three areas are classroom instruction/job performance, scholarly and/or creative activities and college service. Dr. Bell explained that this is merely a guide and minimum criteria for promotion.

Belk pointed out that there are problems with having promotions, whether they are wet or dry.

"There is less data available than ever before. There will be increased pressures on the promotion committee. There are six people on the committee and all of them

volunteered their time to help."

Belk asked all the faculty members that will be applying for a promotion to be considerate of them. "The proof of the qualifications to be promoted is on the faculty member. Please take the responsibility to make the best folder possible. Put everything in it that shows your competency."

"We do not want to have cheap promotions out of this system. We don't want to agree to have promotions and have everyone promoted. They are going to protect the ranking system," said Dr. Belk. "We would rather they err in giving too

few promotions than err in giving too many promotions."

If promotions are dry, Belk explained that salaries would be made up when money is available. "It will perhaps come off the top next year."

Belk told applicants, "I would put everything I had of a positive nature in the file."

The deadline for applying for a promotion is April 15. At this time the applicant's dean should have all folders on anyone applying. The dean will then pass them on to the promotions committee.

Phon-A-Thon doubles goal, regents hear

"Southern's Special," the theme for Missouri Southern's Phon-A-Thon and fund raising drive, has nearly doubled its goal of \$35,000, according to information presented before the Board of Regents Friday.

Donations for the Phon-A-Thon have been received daily from the Missouri Southern Foundation since the drive ended on March 3.

Two Carthage firms have pushed the amount received over \$60,000. Leggett & Platt made an unrestricted gift of \$2,000 on behalf of the areas of the college in which they have been associated. Harry Cornwell, president of Leggett & Platt, said that the gift was made in recognition of special services rendered to the company over the years by the placement office, the library, the School of Business and the School of Technology.

Flex-O-Lators, Inc., donated \$1,000 to the Phon-A-Thon. F.B. Williams, vice president of the company said, "We are very pleased to be able to contribute."

Sue Billingsley, director of the Missouri Southern Foundation said, "We are very appreciative of the two gifts the Cathage community has given."

On April 22 from 3-5 p.m. there will be a celebration coffee for all those who participated in the Phon-A-Thon.

"All volunteers are invited. It is an appreciation for all the help they gave throughout the Phon-A-Thon," said Billingsley.

Regents were informed that the proposal for a bachelor of science degree in nursing was on the agenda for the Academic Policies Committee and will have passed administrative steps and soon before the Board sometime this spring.

Plans for a 4th of July celebration on Missouri Southern's cam-

pus were tentatively approved and the Board authorized the administration to draw up the necessary contracts.

Designated as "Concert in the Sky," the celebration will consist of a fireworks display with musical accompaniment. Sponsors KSNF-TV and the Joplin Jaycees expect a crowd of 7,000 people to attend the event.

Presenting the proposal to the Board of Regents was Becky Kinard, KSNF-TV promotional director. She also suggested the college consider having an open house during that day as a way of showing the college to the public.

Fred G. Hughes Stadium is to be the site of the planned festivities.

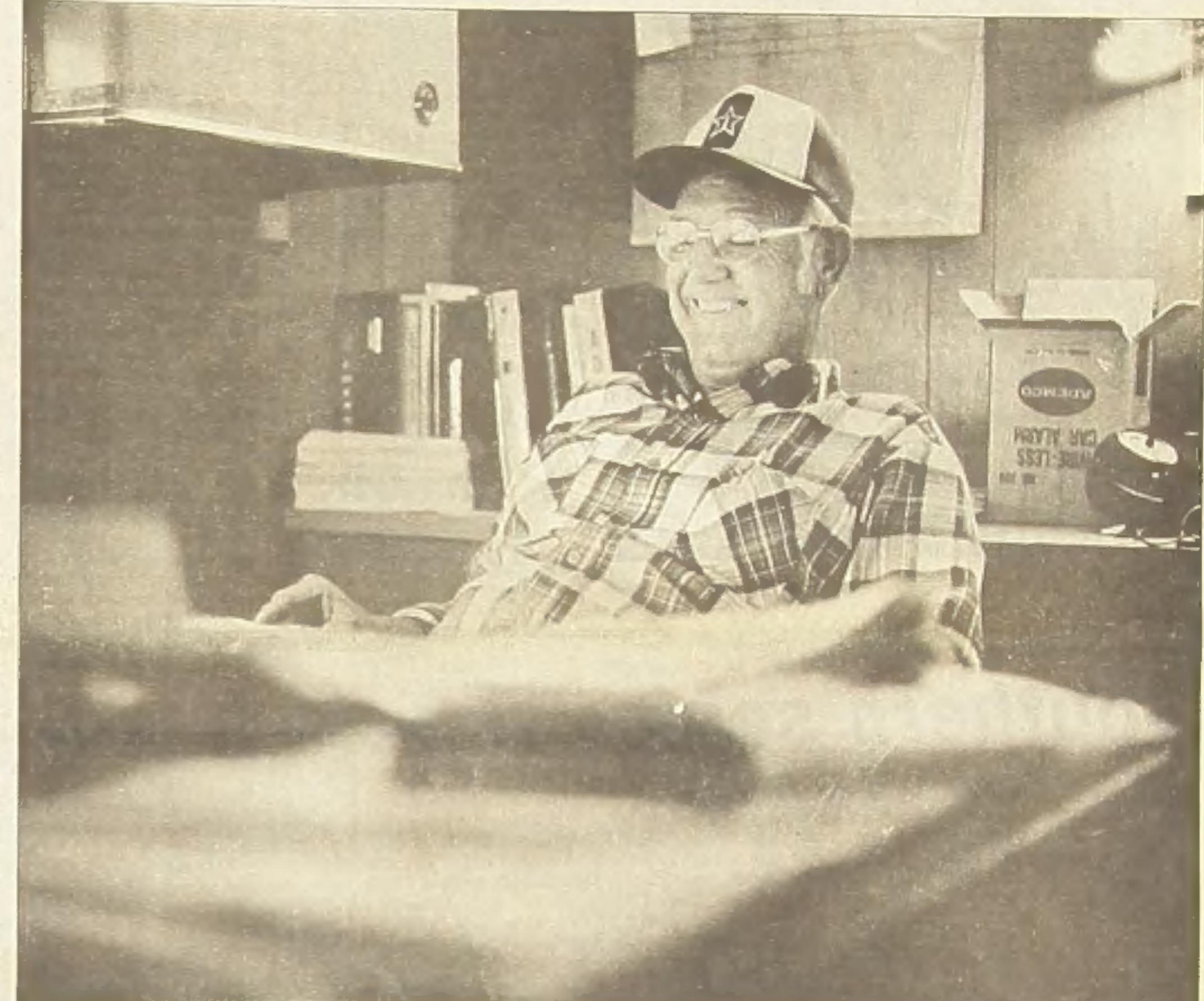
Formal approval of the appointment of John Tiegs as dean of the School of Business Administration was given by Board members and they were told that the search for a dean in the School of Education and Psychology was formally underway.

After the resignation of Dr. Michael Land, Dr. Ed Merryman has been appointed interim dean of the School.

More than 40 applications have been received, said Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs, and a recommendation is expected to be made to the Board at its April meeting.

Confirmation of the Coordinating Board for Higher Education in Missouri meeting that is to be held on Southern's campus was given to Board members. The CBHE has never met on Southern's campus, but will do so on Friday, April 15.

Approval was given to recognize a campus chapter of Phi Beta Lambda which is a fraternity for business education teachers.



Mai Hancock, chairman of the Taxpayers Survival Association and father of the Hancock Amendment, relaxes between questions and incoming telephone calls during an interview in a small office located behind his home in Springfield, Mo.

Fees may violate Hancock spending lid

JEFFERSON CITY—Whether fees charged students by state colleges and universities constitute state revenues is looming as a subsidiary question to be decided in current judicial battles over the spending lid provision of the so-called Hancock Amendment.

If that were to be the case then colleges and universities which charge student fees when their appropriations decline may also trigger the refund provisions of the Hancock Amendment.

If that were to be the case then colleges and universities which charge student fees when their appropriations decline may also trigger the refund provisions of the Hancock Amendment.

In early March, State Senators John Schneider, Richard Webster, and Edwin Dirck filed suit in Cole County Circuit seeking a decision as to what constituted state

revenues, in addition to a judgment on the constitutionality of the Hancock Amendment.

It is this suit and another presently before the court—*Corcoran v. Carnahan*—which will decide whether local revenues collected by colleges and universities constitute state revenue.

State revenue is defined by the Hancock Amendment—Section 17, Article X of the Missouri Constitution—as "...all general and special revenues, licenses and fees, excluding federal funds, as defined in the budget message of the governor for fiscal year 1980-1981..."

Whether local revenues collected by colleges and universities is included in this definition will be decided by the court, but a rationale does exist for their inclusion.

Firstly, the intent of the Hancock Amendment would seem to support its inclusion. States the Drafters' Notes, "It was the drafters' intention for 'total state revenues' to be all-inclusive, including revenue from licenses and permits and any and all other sources..."

Since a state college or university is an agency of the state, and an agency that collects revenue, the revenue collected would therefore be included in the definition of total state revenue.

However, some advance the argument that revenue collected by colleges and universities isn't revenue of the state; this conclusion rests on Section 16, Article IV of the Missouri Constitution:

"...All revenues collected and moneys received by the state from any source whatsoever shall go promptly into the state treasury, and all interest, income and returns therefrom shall belong to the state...."

Since incidental fees paid by students don't pass through the Missouri treasury, by right of Section 16 it can't be considered state revenue. In 1924 the Missouri

(Continued on page 7)

'Outstanding teacher' nominations due

April 15 is the deadline for faculty, alumni, and students of Missouri Southern to make their nominations as to who they believe should win this year's "Outstanding Teacher Awards."

Forms for nominations are available in the Business Administration Building, Billingsley Student Center, Reynolds Hall, Spiva Library, Hearnes Hall, the Fine Arts Complex, and Taylor Hall.

All forms should be completed and placed in the campus mail box 104, which is located in Hearnes Hall, Room 110 no later than this date.

To be eligible for nomination,

faculty must be teaching at least six credits a semester, and must be in at least the third year of teaching at Missouri Southern.

According to Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs, this the fourth year that the "Outstanding Teacher Awards" will be presented. "The program began as our attempt to emphasize academic excellence, so we invited the Emeritus Faculty to meet with us to discuss procedures on how to select and honor both an outstanding teacher and an outstanding teacher of a freshman class," said Belk.

"We then took the idea to the Missouri Southern Foundation who agreed to give \$2,000, to be eligible for nomination,

\$1,000 apiece to be awarded to the designated persons," said Belk.

Belk said that by the end of this week over 300 forms would be sent to dues-paying alumni so that they, too, may participate in the nominations.

The selection committee for the recipients of the awards include the six former award recipients as well as the members of the Emeritus Faculty.

"Selection procedures involve putting all the nominations into folders and then the committee will review each nomination separately," said Belk. "Then each member of the committee will essentially cast a ballot for whom

they think should receive the awards; it's a matter of personal judgment," said Belk.

After a period of three years have passed, former recipients of the awards will once again be eligible for nomination.

The recipients of this year's "Outstanding Teacher Awards" will be announced by President Julio Leon at commencement.

"I believe that these awards point out to the students and the academic community for recognition some of our finest instructors," said Belk. "It's rewarding them for their excellence."

Dr. Conboy remains under intensive care

Dr. Judith Conboy, head of the social science department, remains in the intensive care unit of Freeman Hospital as the result of injuries sustained in an accident March 18.

Conboy was critically injured in the accident at the intersection of 8th Louis and Zora avenues. The driver of the car in which she was a passenger, Donald Renier, a Southern student, was killed, and another passenger, Dr. Betsy Griffin, assistant professor of psychology, was injured. Dr. Griffin was taken to Freeman Hospital, treated and released.

Dr. Conboy is described as "improving slightly." She will remain in intensive care at least another week. Tests were being run again yesterday on her back and jaw. Doctors have said she will be "able to walk out of the hospital," but her recovery is expected to take a long period of time. A target date for her return to campus is the

beginning of the Fall semester.

A "Judy Conboy Get Well Fund" has been established by members of the social science department.

Faculty members decided to establish the fund after numerous inquiries from friends "who wanted to do something to help," according to one faculty member.

Contributions to the fund may be sent to: Joyce Clark, Account Representative, First National Bank and Trust Co., P.O. Box 8, Joplin, Mo. 64801.

A list of the names of contributors will be sent to Dr. Conboy with the total amount of contributions.

Mrs. Mildred Conboy, Dr. Conboy's mother, described Dr. Conboy yesterday as "restless. Usually she has been calm, but not today. Each morning she seems better. She looks better, but her breathing is labored. She does seem to be improving, however."

Seminar speaker tells how to remain young

By Barb Fullerton

Author of about 15 books on nutrition, Dr. E. Cheraskin, professor emeritus at the University of Alabama, was on campus last Wednesday and Thursday to speak on health. He achieved international recognition and numerous scientific awards for his work on nutrition and preventive medicine.

Wednesday night he spoke on the topic, "Why Is It So Many of Us Are 40 Going on 70...and So Few of Us Are 70 Going on 40?"

He stated that we all hear the same thing but perceive them differently. His data bank is made up of health of health professionals.

Husbands and wives begin to look like each other if they are together long enough, he said. "Couples' chemistry becomes the same after around 15 years because of lifestyles," Cheraskin said.

There are the fundamental problems of everyday life. Some people look older than their years and some in a while some look younger. "It's possible to look good at 70 or 80 and possible to change the system, but it takes time," he said.

The U.S. is 19th in life expectancy at birth. Sweden is number one, Norway places second and the Netherlands are third. Cheraskin said, "We spend more money studying the problem than the other 18 countries. But we aren't studying or correcting the problem. People in Cyprus will live 13 years longer than a 60 year old in U.S."

The problem is based on the way people think. Older people have more problems. As people get older and complain, blood pressure goes up but it doesn't go up the same rate for everyone. There are also problems with understanding why it varies because doctors' views vary.

Most psychiatric complaints are made by exclusion. "If the doctors can't find something wrong with you, there's nothing wrong. Predictive medicine has to start with why is America's health not number one?" Today the medical judgements are made, health is the

fastest growing failing event.

Deep in the core is where the action begins with signs, symptoms, performance, biochemistry, hormones and enzymes. These are the bases for identifying problems before they begin.

Risk factors include blood cholesterol with more than 250 mg daily, diastolic blood pressure up to 100 mmHg and any use of cigarettes.

"We are asking different questions to come up with basic problems. The Vitamin E is an example to see if it could raise serum cholesterol and cause heart attacks. Harm in C is fatiguing and it doesn't matter what vitamin one takes; there are primary risks, like cigarettes.

"We are not clear to what risk factors are versus risk indicators. Diet and the food we eat is in this part. It's usually what we should eat, not when we should eat. If people eat the same amount all day but fewer portions like five times a day, it reduces blood sugar," Cheraskin said.

If one is overweight, one who eats less more times a day loses more weight and if someone does this the pinch test is less. "All other things being equal, when we eat is as important as what we eat."

The health and sickness fundamental philosophy is resistance/susceptibility times the environmental factors equals health and disease. "Blaming germs takes the responsibility off our backs. Whether we make it in this world or not, germs do contribute to disease. The only way to explain health and disease is to add other ingredients," he said.

Any factor that promotes health and is part of our lifestyle is resistance. Susceptibility is something that is a minus in life. The ratio is that people look older than their years more than people who look younger more than older.

"Some burn or tan by the sun, that contributes but doesn't cause the aging of the skin. There are other ingredients. You can

cope and change it. For example, how many germs are white

cell picks up is a way of measuring coping. Eating six tablespoons of sugar, we can lose 25-30 per cent of our ability of white cells to pick up germs. This is done in about one hour and takes about four hours for white cells to get back to top work," he said.

Man can be viewed as a sphere. "The diabetic has been a diabetic biochemically 10 years before the signs show up."

How a person performs at 4 p.m. relates to breakfast. "Our problems are dysfunctional with air, water, and food we eat."

Cheraskin also spoke last Thursday morning in the Billingsly Student Center on "The Vitamin C Connection."

He has been involved with Vitamin C for almost 30 years and picked it as a subject because it is one of the most controversial vitamins today.

Cheraskin is concerned about vitamin C for two things. "First man cannot make it and second it is unstable and fragile. Man does not live by Vitamin C alone. We are hooked on it just as we are hooked on oxygen," he said.

People are dependent on the vitamin because of the ascorbic acid and enzyme of the body. "It's not easy. We take vitamin C on a regular basis because we just can't make it."

Cheraskin created the American Diet in the 1960's. The diet tells how vitamins are taken from food. It begins with the soil quality where foods grown in Mexico have higher nutrients than the U.S. grown food.

Then it goes into many steps from the producer to the consumer. In transportation and storage, the longer something is stored it loses up to 60 percent of vitamin C and most of its nutrients.

Next is food species, where the product comes from. As a consumer, no one knows and each species is different in content by 400 per cent in vitamins, minerals, etc.

Food processing was to enrich

foods and give people what they want and appeal to them and to give longer shelf life to the products in the stores. Food purchasing gives the consumer a choice of what to buy.

At home, the rinsing of foods washes off nutrients, vitamins, and minerals and 25 per cent from Defrosting loses vitamins and 10 per cent of the food value.

The greatest nutrient loss occurs in food preparation. Someone could lose as much as 50 per cent of vitamin C in cooking. Heat destroys vitamin C," said Cheraskin. Also if something is cooked more than a half hour, 60-70 per cent is lost and after an hour, 95 per cent vitamin C is lost.

Included in the American Diet is family habits. Each one decides what they eat. "The worst diets are among teen-agers, especially girls where the boys eat constantly," he said.

"My point is, are there any nutrients left in food by the time it gets to the consumer's table? A decrease in Vitamin C is caused by increasing signs and systems, advancing age, and natural course."

Vitamin C is in the signs, symptoms, performance, biochemistry, hormones, and enzymes of the body. The eye is the second highest in vitamin C.

"Vitamin C helps respiratory problems. As vitamin C declines complaints go up and cardiovascular and musculoskeletal is the same way in the tests we have performed," said Cheraskin.

A person should take more than the government says that a person needs. "One should take 500 milligrams which is 10 times more for a perfectly healthy person in a perfect environment. But there is no way to say how much each person needs because each one is different. It is possible to take too much vitamin C. The equitation-resistance/susceptibility times environmental factors equals health and disease—can help define one's role in vitamin C."



Dr. E. Cheraskin was the latest speaker in the

Southern senior suffers injury while 'tubing'

Injured in an accident on the hill behind Reynolds Hall, Missouri Southern senior Dan Pekarek was taken by ambulance to St. John's Hospital Tuesday, March 22.

The left side of Pekarek's body was paralyzed on arrival at the emergency room and doctors thought the fifth cervical vertebra might be out of alignment. Last Thursday Pekarek's doctor said the vertebrae were in alignment, and that his spinal cord was bruised. By this time, because of the traction and release of pressure from the spinal cord, much of his

ability to move had returned. He will have to remain in traction for four weeks.

Around 11:40 a.m. that Tuesday Pekarek was with two friends, Gary Cloud, senior, and Tony Moehr, senior, on the hill behind Reynolds Hall. They had a tractor inner tube. The idea was to curl up inside the tube and roll down the hill. Pekarek had never done this before, so he started from halfway down so he wouldn't go as fast as far as his friends. Apparently he was injured when the tube hit a dip halfway down the hill. He reached

the bottom, tried to stand up, and immediately fell down because his left leg wouldn't support him.

Moehr went to Reynolds Hall and told Dr. William Ferron, head of the biology department, and Dr. Sam Gibson that Pekarek was hurt. Ferron, after going out to check on Pekarek, called Safety and Security, who in turn called an ambulance. After about 15 minutes the ambulance arrived. He said that the emergency medical technicians did a very good job. They completely immobilized Pekarek's neck before moving him, and when

they put him on a backboard they taped his head to it to prevent further movement.

He was taken to St. John's Hospital around 12:40 p.m. He was treated by the emergency room doctor, who also called in a neurosurgeon. They took many x-rays. Around 3:00 Pekarek went for surgery, where they put the Crutchfield tongs in his head. A traction apparatus attaches to this, and about 10 pounds of weight pull his head upward, keeping the spinal column in alignment.

As soon as Pekarek was in traction, and the pressure was relieved, he seemed to improve, and moved parts of his body he hadn't been able to move earlier. Last Thursday morning, more x-rays were taken. It was thought that Pekarek might have to go into surgery again for a cervical fusion. That evening the doctor said the surgery wouldn't be necessary.

While Pekarek had some feeling, sensory functions are coming back much more slowly than the ability to move. A bruise on the spinal column heals slowly.

Twice a day, Pekarek is put through a series of physical therapy exercises, in which he is able to help some. He will probably remain in traction for four weeks. After that he will be moved to the rehabilitation department in the Brady Building. His mother is a registered nurse who works in the Brady Building.

Pekarek is an environmental health major. While he would like to participate in graduation exercises in May, he says he'll probably have to receive an incomplete in his classes, and return to finish them later.



MISSOURI CONSTITUTION TEST

For students who need to take the test on the Missouri Constitution, please observe the following schedule:

Lecture
Thursday, April 21, 3:00 p.m., H324

Test
Thursday, April 28, 3:00 p.m., H324

All out-of-state students who plan to graduate in May, 1983 or July, 1983, who have not taken U.S. Govt. or State & Local Govt. in a Missouri College should see Dr. Malzahn, Room H316 on or before April 20 to sign up to take the test.

Professors make Houston presentation on 'time-on task' of improvement

Dr. Hank Steere and Dr. Robert Wiley, both professors of education at Southern, presented a research and academic study at the national meeting of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development in Houston, Tex., the first week in March.

Steere gave a similar presentation at the 1983 spring conference of the Missouri Association of Elementary Principals which met

at Tan-Tar-A Resort two weeks ago.

The article has been published in the February issue of Missouri Schools, the monthly publication of the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

In Houston, the presentations focused on the use of "time-on-task" as a technique for improving student achievement and as an approach to increased teacher effectiveness in the classroom.

tions of Elementary Science." The article is based on data collected from a survey of student teachers and their cooperating public school teachers in the four-state area.

The professors' research has shown the importance of helping teachers to develop management and instructional skills to increase the amount of time students spend on learning tasks.

The principals meeting at Tan-Tar-A also were given training in supervisory techniques for assisting teachers in this area of class room management.

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Construction begins to finish racquetball courts in 'multi'

Construction began last week on the completion of Southern's multipurpose facility; the fifth and sixth racquetball courts that were left unfinished are to be completed in the next few months.

Funding for the two courts will come from an excess of monies appropriated by the state to paint portions of buildings around the campus.

"We had a state appropriation of \$38,000 plus for some painting project money," said Dr. Paul Shipman, vice president for business affairs. "We accepted the next to the lowest bid (\$23,000)," commented Shipman. He explained that the lowest bidder could not be bonded which would mean if they were unable to finish the work for some reason the college would not be able to finish.

This gave the college approximately \$15,000 to use on another project. Since the painting funds were from an "earmarked appropriation" Shipman said the excess would have to be used on some similar project. "The state gives you a little bit of leeway on what

you use the money for, but they would like you to stay in the realm of what the original purpose was," he added. "You couldn't go out and buy duplicator paper."

Chiefly contributing to the ability of Southern to finish the work on the racquetball courts is the fact that the college is acting as its own general contractor, doing much of the work themselves and subcontracting parts of the construction. By doing some of the work itself and subcontracting some, the college is saving about \$9,000 when compared to the figures submitted by a local contract bidding on the total job.

Giving an explanation for the finishing of the courts the vice president said, "There seems to be a great demand for the racquetball courts. We will be able to handle eight more students per hour, at least eight more." He mentioned that academically this would contribute to the college by giving more students the opportunity to enroll in racquetball classes.

According to Dr. Shipman \$23,000 to \$24,000 is "our cash

outlay to pay out to other contractors." Southern's maintenance crew is being used for some of the work.

Basically the construction involves changing all of the surfaces: ceiling, walls and floor.

One example of the subcontracting will be the floor resurfacing. Shipman pointed out that only two companies were equipped to do the necessary work to complete the floors to the correct specifications.

When asked if the extra money from the state appropriation could have been used for some purpose other than the racquetball court construction, Shipman replied, "We could have gone through and looked to see where we could have done more painting." He further stated that it was a matter of "degree of shabbiness," posing the question of how to decide when an area needs painting.

Howard Dugan, director of physical plant, and his assistant, Mike Johnson, walked through the buildings and took notice of what areas needed to be painted, said Dr. Shipman.

Cundiff to conduct lifesaving class during last two weeks of April

Dawn Cundiff, Southern's swimming pool supervisor, will conduct an advanced lifesaving course the last two weeks in April.

This allows those who are interested in becoming certified to enroll in the Red Cross Water Safety Instructor (WSI) training class to be held the last week in May.

At the present time Cundiff has scheduled the lifesaving class for April 18-21 and April 25-29. The class will meet for three hours each day, from 8 p.m.-6 p.m.

Anyone wanting to become certified will be toward Red Cross certification. Lifesaving classes will be conducted at the Southern pool and the WSI training will be conducted at another pool.

Courts, pool to close on Easter; racquetball tournament scheduled

Racquetball courts and the swimming pool will be closed Easter Sunday.

Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to enter the upcoming Racquetball Intramural Tournament that is scheduled for Friday, April 6 through Sunday, April 10.

Tuesday is the last day to sign

up; participants should bring their college I.D.'s to room PE 212 to place their names on the list.

Playing times will be posted in front of the physical education office and participants are responsible for being at the courts at their designated times.

Divisions have been set up to

divide players as to their abilities.

Beginner, Intermediate, and Advanced are the divisions in the men's competition. And the women's categories will be Beginner and Advanced.

Only 16 persons will be allowed into each division.

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Work began last week toward the completion of Southern's two unfinished racquetball courts. A construction worker gives the freshly coated cement wall texture with a brush.

EDITORIAL

Senate's bylaws must be followed

Earlier this month a controversy arose in Southern's Student Senate concerning the granting of monies to a certain organization.

Several senators questioned the donation of any money to this group. This was because this particular organization had in the past failed to follow the guidelines that the Student Senate bylaws set forth requiring organizations to credit the Senate in any advertisements made about an event that the Senate has appropriated money to.

Questioning the actual worthiness of the appropriation and its benefit to the student body would have been a worthier discussion and it was brought up; maybe this was the underlying theme of the whole argument, but the failure to follow Senate bylaws was the stressed issue.

After much debate and a secret ballot vote, the proposal for the allocation was passed by a narrow margin. And \$1,000 was designated to go to the organization along with a warning to adhere to the Senate bylaws.

Although there was no stipulation made to specify exactly how and where credit should be given, it seems that the presentation of this "gift" offered the organization an excellent opportunity to show that the money they had received from the Senate in previous years was acquired and used "in good faith."

"In good faith" means that the monies had been appreciated. And more importantly, that organization had not intentionally ignored the Senate bylaws by failing to recognize the contribution in ads or promotions.

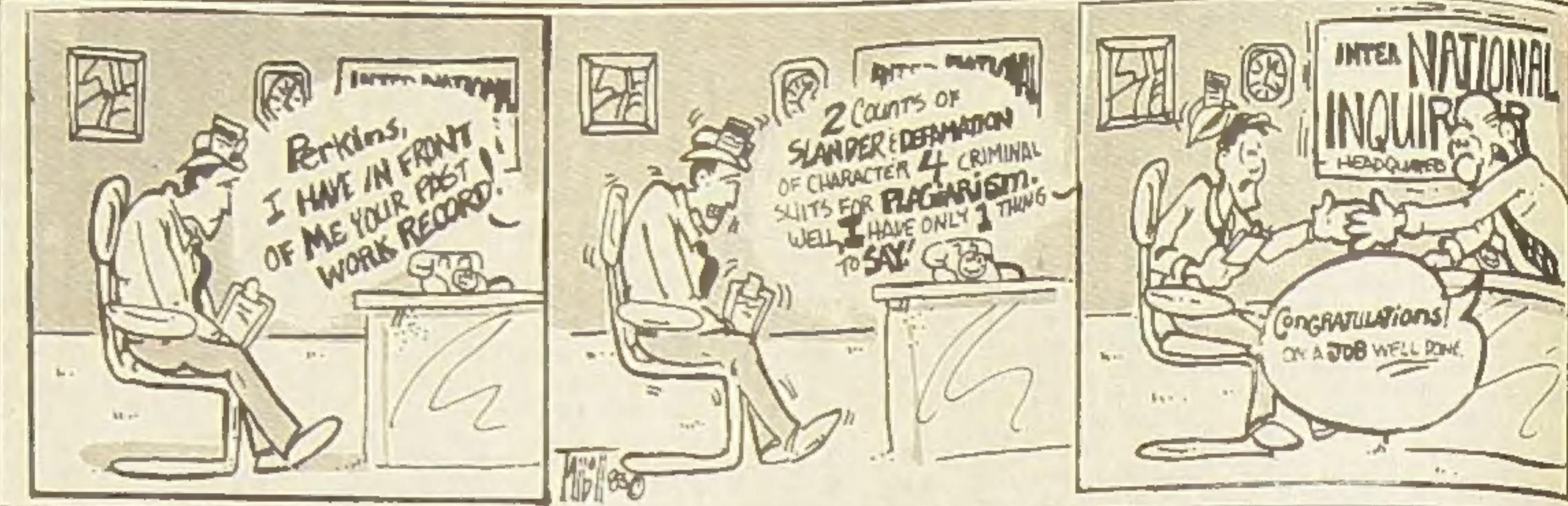
Radio announcements about the event that the organization was sponsoring did include a reference to Student Senate, and some acknowledgment was given in a newspaper ad, but considering the fact that the Senate was concerned about this matter the organization did not show proper appreciation.

Anyone attending the event might have been totally unaware of any support given by the Student Senate. The names of many contributors appeared throughout Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium; yet there was no sight of any recognition to the Senate.

Since the \$1,000 donated by the Student Senate represents a great portion of the cash expenses suffered by the sponsoring organization, the appropriation must be considered significant. The organization in question did not show the same amount of concern over receiving the funds as the Senate has shown over allocating the funds. This can only be viewed as failure to adhere to the warning that was issued by Student Senate.

This whole situation might have been avoided had the organization made it clear to the Student Senate that these funds were greatly appreciated since it helped the group to raise a considerable amount of money for a worthy charity. And if the organization had admitted its mistake and apologized for the oversight in not following the bylaws the organization could have made senators more receptive to the proposal in the proposal in the first place, but instead the group was defensive and tried to justify its actions.

It may not be justified to rescind the allocated funds, but in the future the Senate should not appropriate monies to organizations that do not seem to express gratitude, but rather just try to comply with demands so as not to be considered unworthy of receiving funds.



Commentary:

Plagiarism strikes even newspaper publishers

By Daphne Massa
Executive Manager

Plagiarize as defined by Webster's Third New International Dictionary is "To steal or pass off as one's own (the ideas or words of another); use (a created production) without crediting the source to commit literary theft; present as new and original an idea or product derived from existing source."

Whether one is in high school, college or out of college, there is always the temptation to copy someone else's work and pass it off as our own or plagiarize. People find it much easier to use someone else's work than to sit down and take a little extra time and either find out the additional information needed or even take the effort to reword someone else's thoughts.

It is not only wrong to copy word for word someone's work but it is also wrong to steal ideas. It is harder to prove that an idea was stolen, but it would seem that people that want to take complete credit for an idea would want it actually to be their own.

The easiest thing to do is to credit a source. If a person finds an idea or wording that is earth shattering we would fit in perfectly with what they are

writing then all they have to do is tell where they got the information. Sometimes people do not have enough confidence in their literary abilities and think that the information they have found is far better than anything they could have come up with themselves. Consequently, they never achieve the writing level they may desire.

Newspapers sometimes have this problem. Every once in awhile a good paragraph will show up in a story and someone else may want to use it. All that is necessary is to give credit where credit is due. Sometimes this is even flattering to the individual that wrote it, but if credit is not given it is, in essence, an insult.

Granted, it is hard sometimes to rewrite sentences that can only be written one way, or so they seem. But even complicated matters or small sentences can be revised in a way that is not plagiarism.

Considering the legal ramifications a little extra effort or time is not such a big deal and in the long run it would be better than to steal someone's work.

In the general education English composition courses English professors teach a way that avoids plagiarism. This practice is paraphrasing.

Paraphrasing is a fairly easy practice consisting of reading the material completely and then restating it in another way. The paraphrasing of sentences and paragraphs is easier to do than a whole story. Yet this takes a little bit of time and effort, especially in thinking of a way to say something.

There is at least one professor on campus who has his own ideas on what constitutes plagiarism. If there are three words in a row exactly like the source of information, he considers that plagiarism. Not all professors on the campus are that strict in their beliefs on plagiarism, but they all have moralistic views on what constitutes plagiarism. There is a benefit to having strict codes on plagiarism imposed on one; it alleviates the possibility of plagiarism.

Taking someone else's work is not only legally wrong but many people feel that it is morally wrong. Someone put in time and effort in their writing and they did not do it for someone else to reap the benefits. Everyone needs to be more careful of their writing habits. Plagiarism is easy to do but personal benefits are achieved when the work is actually your own. Whatever method is used to avoid plagiarism will benefit everyone in the end.

In Perspective:

Future of teacher education good at Southern

By Dr. Ed Merryman
Interim Dean, School of Education and Psychology

What is the Future for Teacher Education at MSSC?

It wouldn't be necessary to check the records in order to say that at one time on this campus teacher education generated more student credit hours and more FTE enrollment than any other school or program. This isn't true today as it was in the early '70's. It is estimated that we are running a close second to the School of Business. Does this mean that the future of teacher education on this campus is questionable? Not at the least!

First of all, the mission of MSSC is clear. The college is here to serve the educational needs of Southwest Missouri. The need for highly qualified teachers has not abated appreciably. For example, over a period from 1977 to 1981 our student credit hours dropped and our FTE enrollment dropped 19 per cent. The most dramatic drop occurred in the fall of 1979, but since that time our student credit hours have increased 16 per cent in the fall of 1980 and 8 per cent in the fall of 1981. Using student credit hours as a "needs" indicator, enrollment has remained rather stable.

The latest data given us for our NCATE institutional report indicated that we have 550 majors in professional education. These majors are often termed "shared" majors by our administration and this is true since the teaching specialties for secondary education are housed in twelve different departments on campus. In fact, teacher education is probably one of the pervasive programs on campus.

The evaluation by NCATE of our teacher education program underscored the need for us to look at the quality of our graduate in terms of his/her success as a teacher. In other words, the quality of our product becomes the basis by which the success of

our program is evaluated. In order to assure our future, we will need to know our "market," where our students get jobs, and we will need to know how well our students perform their jobs. This information will then need to be translated into program maintenance or program change or both.

Currently our program has its basis in a strong methods program supported by practicum and field experiences. As we get ready to prepare our future graduates to assume teaching positions, information from our graduates and from the schools they teach in may indicate the need for adjustment in our methods, a need for extended field experiences, or even a need for extended programs for inservice experiences. Our future as a successful teacher training institution will depend immeasurably on how well we respond to the needs of the schools in our service area.

Our future is also linked inextricably with the quality of student that enters our program. Missouri has followed the lead of many states by requiring a minimum GPA for entrance into teacher education. In Missouri the student must have a GPA of 2.6 to be admitted into teacher education. There are a number of studies that are being reported in literature, e.g., W. Timothy Weaver, "Educators in Supply and Demand: Effects on Quality," *School Review*, 1978, 86, (4) pp. 552-593, in which ACT and SAT scores were used as indicators to gauge the quality of students who enter professional education. These scores have steadily dropped over the past decade. Women are opting for fields that are more open to them and which are financially more rewarding. According to the National Center for Educational Statistics, this trend has lowered the SAT and ACT score means for "pools" of students entering professional education.

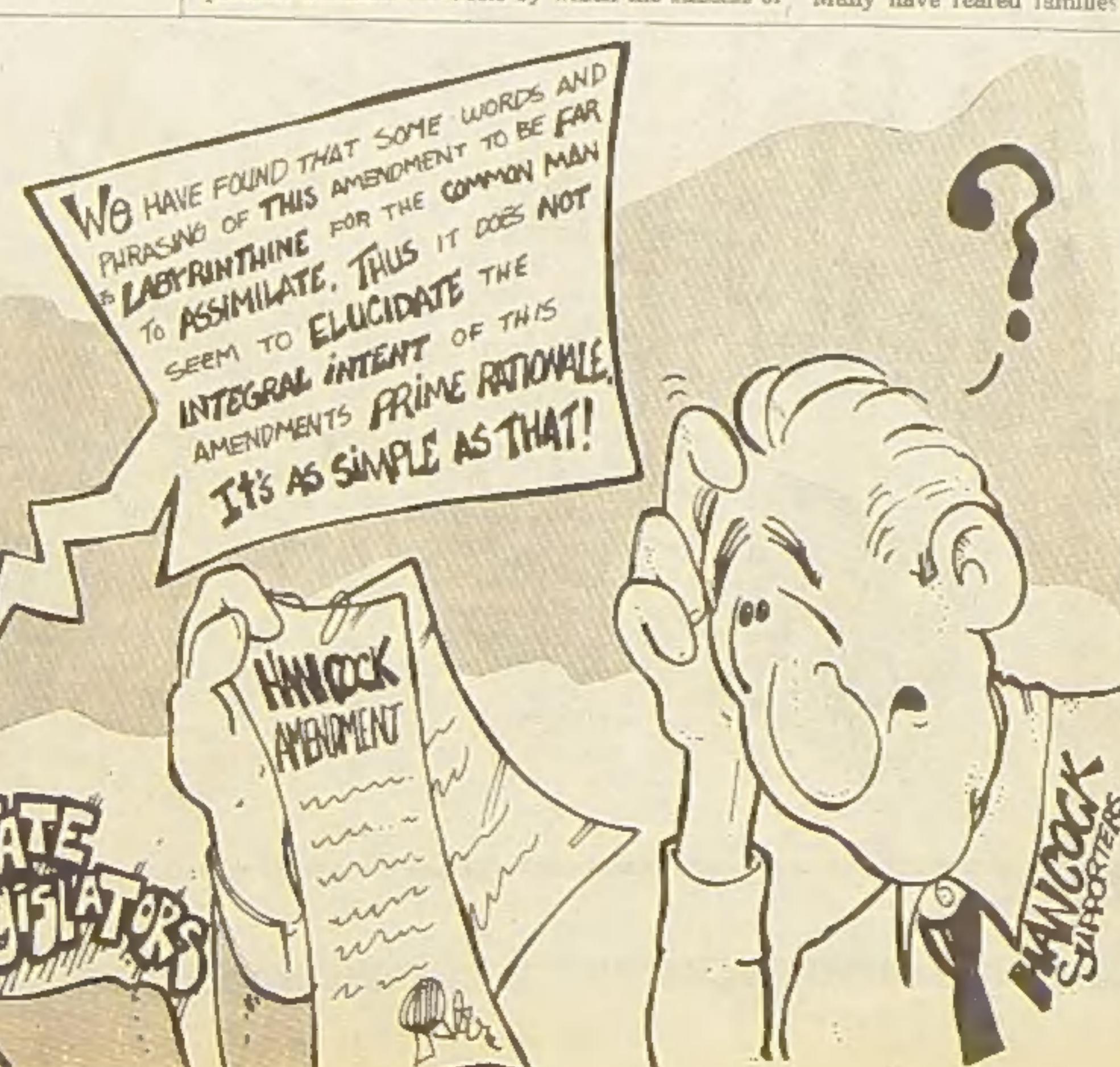
We have been fortunate at Missouri Southern because a majority of our students are more mature. Many have reared families and are now ready to

return to school to complete their teacher training. The "pool" then from which we draw a majority of our students for teacher education is different from those described in studies; however, we must continue to encourage our better students into teacher education. Studies have indicated that teachers who have good verbal ability also produce students of good verbal ability.

Students who elect to become teachers do so in the face of many adverse factors, such as poor salaries, lack of community support, being constant focus of criticism by the news media, lack of equity with other professions, etc. To attract bright, effective young men and women into teacher education, we as a society will need to reestablish education as a priority and not something we do to keep "kids" off the streets and out of the job market.

The future of teacher education will also depend on our continuance of placing all of our graduates in teaching positions. Our placement rate has been very good. We have few students with BSEd degrees in underqualified jobs, e.g. aides, school secretaries, etc. Data on a national basis indicates that only 74 per cent of the BSEd graduates seek teaching positions, whereas, at MSSC our placement office reports a much higher placement rate for teachers indicating a higher number who want to teach.

The future of teacher education on the MSSC campus looks good! We have students, we have a strong program and faculty, and our "student products" are well received. To maintain our future and make it better, we will have to continue attracting good students, develop and maintain a teaching program that is viable and responsive to the needs of our service area and beyond, and we will have to continue producing a good, marketable product—our students. This is the perspective of teacher education as it exists at MSSC today and the perspective of teacher education as it should be in the future.



The Chart

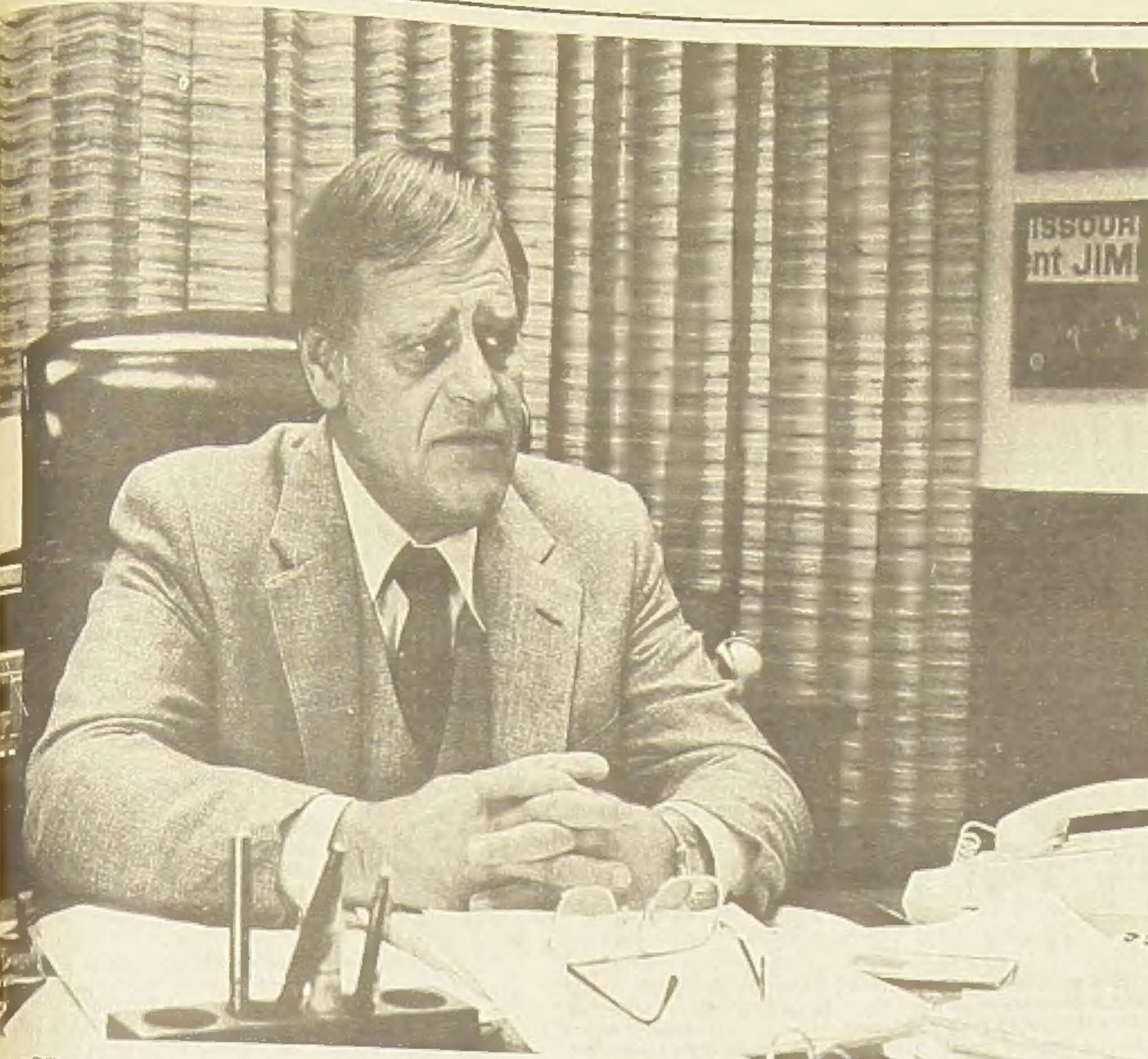
Missouri's Best College Newspaper

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Edwin Dirck



Senators Harriet Woods and John Schneider

Hancock affects disturb Dirck

By A. John Baker
Editor-in-Chief

JEFFERSON CITY—As appropriation bills for higher education move into the Missouri Senate, Sen. Edwin Dirck, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, expressed concern over the effects the Hancock Amendment will have on higher education throughout the state.

Dirck was quick to point out in *The Chart* that legislators continually supported higher education and although the "percentage of increase has gone down" in higher education budgets, any cuts to those budgets had been made by Gov. Christopher Bond, not by legislators.

"We cannot generate any more

revenues because of the Hancock Amendment," said Dirck.

Dirck echoed what state officials have been saying will happen if a refund is put into effect: higher education, mental health, social services, and public schools will have their budgets cut drastically.

"We have to take it from the areas not designated in the Constitution," Dirck explained.

Explaining that Missouri has always had a balanced budget, specifically required in the Missouri Constitution, Dirck suggested there was no need for the Amendment. He also said, "Hancock did not listen to us when we warned him this would happen."

Legislators have known all along that the Hancock Amendment

would trigger a refund in the next few years; "Proposition C just moved it up quickly," pointed out Dirck.

Speaking about the governor's designation of monies from Proposition C as "local funds," Sen. Dirck said that he had made that effort in the Senate, adding, "If the [Supreme] Court challenges it, it will probably fail."

Dirck believes that if a refund is made it will mean the "closing of mental health hospitals and universities."

"We'll have to make those decisions. The Coordinating Board will give us their recommendations, but we don't always follow them."

"Voter education" is what Dirck considers to be the key to the whole

controversy.

Those people that continue to say that they are not affected by the Amendment will find out otherwise, the senator believes.

"Somewhere along the line the people are going to realize what is happening," Dirck commented, "when it hits home," for example, when their mothers are in nursing homes and are forced out because the facility is being closed, or when colleges are closed, he added.

Legislators are not necessarily waiting for a rebate to happen or court rulings to be handed down.

In both bodies of the General Assembly, bills have been introduced to bring before qualified voters of Missouri amendments to the Amendment.

Rebate unavoidable, most senators say

By Daphne Massa

JEFFERSON CITY—Senate members say there is no foreseeable circumstance that will avoid a rebate.

According to an affidavit given by Senator John Schneider, D-St. Louis County, on Jan. 27, 1983, "There presently exists such a reasonable certainty that total state revenue will exceed the spending limitations provided that the general assembly is required to withhold from appropriation bills presently pending for fiscal year 1983-84, adequate funds to provide for a rebate to income taxpayers pro rata."

"The fact that a rebate is required for fiscal year 1983-84 is not speculative because there is no foreseeable economic circumstance in which a rebate will not occur absent a severe depression resulting in unemployment in excess of four percent."

top 600 corporations will average \$12,000 a piece. A family of four will get 26 bucks. It takes the elderly's sales tax and gasoline tax and pays the large corporations. It takes money from the poorest and gives it to the richest."

In Schneider's affidavit it is explained that 500,000 Missouri residents that pay sales tax, gasoline taxes and other state fees will receive nothing in the way of a refund. Those 500,000 people are made up of poor, handicapped and elderly persons.

Several legislatures have said that the Amendment was poorly written. Schneider elaborated by saying, "We don't blame the people. They expect the people that put it on the ballot to know what they're talking about. Hancock himself is a well intentioned person. If the Hancock Amendment is enforced the governor will have to cut the budget."

"...There was a critical failure on the part of the governor. He knows the problem but doesn't want to carry the burden. Anyone can act as a thermometer...."

Schneider is one of several senators trying to force a ruling by the Missouri Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Hancock Amendment.

He is attempting to get the court to rehear a case on the amendment.

As of now the senate appropriations committee cannot begin to make plans for state appropriations.

"The leaders said they cannot properly mark up a bill. Politically it's very difficult because of the uncertainty of the enforcement of the Hancock amendment," said Schneider.

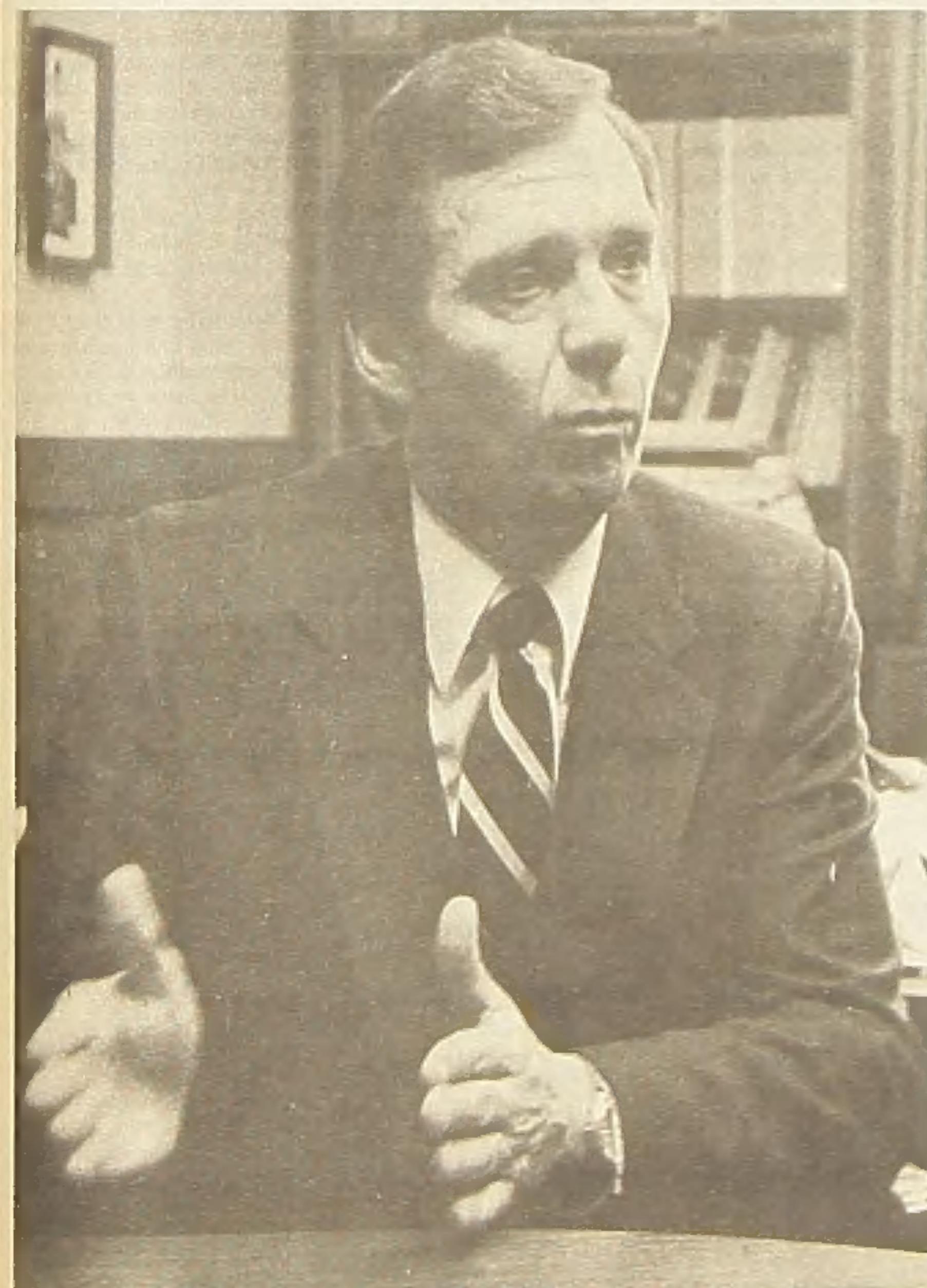
Schneider explained that Proposition C will add approximately 300 million dollars to state funds.

"The only remedy in Hancock is a rebate in which we give money to income taxpayers pro rata," said Schneider. "Ten to 12 corporations will receive around \$114,000. The

Schneider compared the biblical story of Joseph and his seven years good luck and seven years bad luck with the way government should run. "Even though Joseph was prosperous in some year, he saved the money for those years he would not be prosperous. I think it is our obligation as public leaders to do those things necessary for the government to function efficiently."

He is hopeful that the supreme court will answer the question on its constitutionality. "If it's decided to be constitutional it needs to be put back on the ballot. I think the people will change it. They are capable of having good judgement, if public leaders give them the question," Schneider went on to say. "There was a critical failure of leadership on the part of the governor. He knows the problem but doesn't want to carry the burden. Anyone can act as a thermometer."

State at 'crossroads,' Proffer believes



Rep. Melvin Proffer

By A. John Baker

JEFFERSON CITY—Appropriation bills for higher education will go to the Missouri Senate next week for final approval after passing the House today.

Rep. Marvin Proffer, House Appropriations Committee chairman, told *The Chart* that generally they agreed with Gov. Christopher Bond's projections for an increase of revenues in fiscal year 1984 to be near seven and a half percent.

"We actually predict a 7.25 per cent increase," said Proffer.

Despite the fact that the projection figures are so close, he said final appropriations would be about \$2 million under what the governor had recommended.

Proffer then said that they had started off \$7 million under the governor's proposal, but wanted to cut that margin down before passing it on to the Senate.

Explaining that the House Appropriations Committee "tried not to look at a refund under the Hancock Amendment until it became reality," he mentioned that the governor had designated Proposition C monies as "local funds" and that this might avoid such a rebate.

One thing Rep. Proffer stressed was the procedural changes the Hancock Amendment has caused.

"We definitely have to cut back," said Proffer. "Even if the economy turns around, we still won't be where we should be. A gain in income goes back to a refund possibility."

Proffer considers the state to be at a "crossroads;" he explained it as a "time to move forward or slip back. And it looks like we'll slip back." He added that "the last two years we've slipped."

Illustrating a sad scenario if a refund is called for due to the provisions of the Hancock Amendment, Proffer gave examples such as lowering of the number of guards at prisons while the inmate population increases steadily; "sending people home that still should be in mental health facilities;" and "looking long and hard at programs and universities, possibly consolidating some."

Hancock Amendment: drafters tell intentions

"The eye of the storm" in the General Assembly's battle with the budget during the current session is the so-called Hancock Amendment. Here, in full, is the text of that Amendment to the state constitution as approved by the voters in November, 1980.

Also with the amendment, following each section and appearing in italic type are the "Drafters' Notes"—the notes providing an explanation of the intent of those persons who formulated the Amendment.

Section 16. Taxes and state spending to be limited—state support certain local activities—emergency spending and bond payments to be authorized. Property and other local taxes and state taxation and spending may not be increased above the limitations specified herein without direct voter approval as provided by this constitution. The state is prohibited from requiring any new or expanded activities by counties and other political subdivisions without full state financing, or from shifting the tax burden to counties and other political subdivisions. A provision for emergency conditions is established and the repayment of voter approved bonded indebtedness is guaranteed. Implementation of this section is specified in sections 17 through 24, inclusive of this article.

The preamble to the Amendment, Section 16, serves as a summary of Sections 17 through 24, inclusive, and spells out that the objectives, purposes, and intent of the drafters, petitioners, and the voters are clearly to place specifically defined limitations on both state and local governmental units and to place these limits under the direct and absolute control of the voters. It is also clear from the remaining sections that "limitations specified herein" means tax and revenue levels existing at the effective date of the Amendment; it was clearly not the intent to require voter approval of annual state budgets, specific charges for state licenses, or fees, but to allow the legislative and budgetary process maximum flexibility, without requiring voter approval, except in instances already required by the constitution. The intent of "limitations specified herein" is explained specifically in these notes as they deal with specific sections. This section specifically prohibits the state from circumventing the intent of the Amendment by shifting tax burdens from the state to local governmental levels or political subdivisions. Any action by the state which would result, directly or indirectly, in increased local taxation through a shift in funding responsibility is clearly prohibited by this section. This section and Sections 17 through 24, inclusive, were intended to strengthen the process of direct voter approval over total taxation and spending levels; and it was intended that the legislative judiciary, and administrative branches of government be so guided.

In essence, the drafters' intent was to place the total dollar size of Missouri's public sector under direct popular democracy while retaining the best features of representative democracy, vis-a-vis the allocation of resources within the voter-approved overall spending limitations.

Section 17. Definitions.—As used in sections 16 through 24 of Article X: (1) "Total state revenues" includes all general and special revenues license and fees, excluding federal funds, as defined in the budget message of the governor for fiscal year 1980-1981. Total state revenues shall exclude the amount of any credits based on the actual tax liabilities or the imputed tax components of rental payments, but shall include the amount of any credits not related to actual tax liabilities.

(2) "Personal income of Missouri" is the total income received by persons in Missouri from all sources, as defined and officially reported by the United States Department of Commerce or its successor agency.

(3) "General price level" means the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers for the United States, or its successor publications, as defined and officially reported by the United States Department of Labor, or its successor agency.

Section 17 defines:

1. "Total state revenues" to include all general and special revenues excluding federal aid as defined in the budget message of the Governor for the fiscal year 1980-81. It was the drafters' intent for the definition of "total state revenues" to be all-inclusive, including revenue from licenses and permits and any and all other sources, except those revenue sources explicitly excluded by language in the Amendment itself and surpluses from previous fiscal years. It was the drafters' intent that any and all future revenues be treated like any revenues that exist upon approval of the Amendment and be subject to the limit. Taxes imposed for the payment of principal and interest bonds, approved by the voters and authorized under other sections of this Constitution, are excluded from the revenue limitations, established in Section 18. Such taxes and federal aid are excluded both for the calculation of the 1980-81 revenue limit ratio and from the revenue limit computation in subsequent years.

Section 18. Limitation on taxes which may be imposed by general assembly—exclusions—refund of excess revenue—adjustments authorized.—(a) There is hereby established a limit on the total amount of taxes which may be imposed by the general assembly in any fiscal year on the taxpayers of this state. Effective with fiscal year 1981-1982, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the general assembly shall not impose taxes of any kind which, together with all other revenues of the state, federal funds excluded, exceed the revenue limit established in this section. The revenue limit shall be calculated for each fiscal year and shall be equal to the product of the ratio of total state revenues in fiscal year 1980-1981 divided by the personal income of Missouri in the calendar year 1979 multiplied by the personal income of Missouri in either the calendar year prior to the calendar year in which appropriations for the fiscal year for which the calculation is being made, or the average of personal income of Missouri in the previous three calendar years, whichever is greater.

(b) For any fiscal year in the event that total state revenues exceed the revenue limit established in this section by one percent or more, the excess revenues shall be refunded pro rata based on the liability reported on the Missouri state income tax (or its successor tax or taxes) annual returns filed following the close of such fiscal year. If the excess is less than one percent, this excess shall be transferred to the general revenue fund.

(c) The revenue limitation established in this section shall not apply to taxes imposed for the payment of principal and interest on bonds, approved by the voters and authorized under the provisions of this constitution.

(d) If responsibility for funding a program or programs is transferred from one level of government to another, as a consequence of constitutional amendment, the state revenue and spending limits may be adjusted to accommodate such change, provided that the total revenue authorized for collection by both state and local governments does not exceed the amount which would have been authorized without such a change.

In drafting this section, there was concern regarding the danger of voting in November, 1980, on a proposal which uses revenues in 1980-81 as a percentage of 1979 personal income as the limitation since, if the Amendment is approved, the legislature will have the opportunity to increase taxes following the November election in order to build up the ratio. It was

the drafters' intent that this not happen and the general consensus was that such a tax increase would be politically unlikely, and that if the legislators were so arrogant as to increase taxes following the approval of the Tax Limitation Amendment, there will be an immediate petition drive that would result in technical amendments which would reduce the percentage limitation.

Directly or indirectly, federally mandated spending increases are not exempted from the provisions of this section. It is the consensus that any problem arising from such federal requirements will be cured later on by a federal tax limitation amendment. This section provides pro-rata refunds to taxpayers in the event that revenues exceed the dollar amount of the revenue limit by one percent or more of the limit. If the excess is less than one percent of the revenue limit, our committee was of the opinion the legislature could, by statute, establish a budget stabilization fund as determined by the legislature. If the excess is greater than one percent of the revenue limit, a transfer to a proposed budget stabilization fund out of excess revenues is prohibited and all of the dollars in excess of the limit must be refunded on a pro-rata basis. The drafters' intent in designing the one percent cushion was to minimize the administrative expense relating to tax refunds. The pro-rata provision was designed to prevent the legislature from creating surplus funds through overtaxation followed by various refunding schemes other than pro rata. It was the drafters' judgment that if the legislators and the budget process operate in the manner in which they should operate, the refund will never be implemented. The pro-rata requirement to be refunded to the income taxpayers, as determined by the drafters, is the only true actual measure of taxes paid by an individual and also would be the only economical way to give refunds since it could be handled merely by allowing a deduction from subsequent years' tax returns.

Section 19. Limits may be exceeded, when, how.—The revenue limit of section 18 of this article may be exceeded only if all of the following conditions are met: (1) The governor requests the general assembly to declare an emergency; (2) the request is specific as to the nature of the emergency, the dollar amount of the emergency, and the method by which the emergency will be funded; and (3) the general assembly thereafter declares an emergency in accordance with the specifics of the governor's request by a majority vote for fiscal year 1981-1982, thereafter a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each house. The emergency must be declared in accordance with this section prior to incurring any of the expenses which constitute the emergency request. The revenue limit may be exceeded only during the fiscal year for which the emergency is declared. In no event shall any part of the amount representing a refund under section 18 of this article be the subject of any emergency request.

Section 19 defines conditions by which the revenue and spending limitations may be exceeded. Declaration of an emergency requires Executive action, and this section requires that an emergency must be declared by the Governor and approved during the first year by a 50 percent vote of members of each house. Subsequent years require a two-thirds vote by the members of each house. The procedure for any emergency declaration and approval are very specific in order to prevent the abuse of this section.

Section 20. Limitation on state expenses.—No expenses of state government shall be incurred in any fiscal year which exceed the sum of the revenue limit established in sections 18 and 19 of this article plus federal funds and any surplus from a previous fiscal year.

Section 20 specifically allows the legislature to use, in subsequent years, surpluses accruing from previous years resulting from their having spent less than the limit allowed under this Amendment.

Section 21. State support to local governments not to be reduced, additional activities and services not to be imposed without full state funding.—The state is hereby prohibited from reducing the state financed proportion of the costs of existing activity or service required of counties and other political subdivisions. A new activity or service or an increase in the level of any activity or service beyond that required by existing law shall not be required by the general assembly or any state agency of counties or other political subdivisions, unless a state appropriations is made and disbursed to pay the county or other political subdivision for any increased costs.

It was the drafters' intent to include all state-mandated cost increases in this provision, including but not limited to: changes in general law which increase local governmental cost, i.e., increases in the state minimum wage law; changes in the civil and criminal statutes, e.g., mandatory sentencing; federally encourage changes in state law, e.g., unemployment compensation; collective bargaining or compulsory arbitration mandates, land-use regulations, etc.

It was the drafters' intent that the words "activity" or "service" be broadly defined to require that the state pay for all costs mandated by the state law or state directives after November 4, 1980. This section requires reimbursements to local units for new costs from all state mandates requiring action after November 4, 1980.

This section also prohibits the state from requiring any new or expanded activities by local governments without full state financing, or from shifting the tax burden to local government. The phrase "required by existing law" is used to clarify the authority of the state to require local governments to increase their activities up to standards established by existing law without additional reimbursement. However, "new" administrative interpretation of existing law would require reimbursement. It was intended that the legislature implement this section through appropriate legislation, including appropriations to cover the cost for mandated activity or service. No mandated activity or service should be legally binding on any local unit until the appropriations for such mandated activity or service is made and dispersed to the applicable local units. It was the drafters' intent that the sentence "The state is hereby prohibited from reducing the state financed proportion of the costs of any existing activity or service required of counties and other political subdivisions" be broadly construed to mean all activities or services performed by local government as a result of the state constitution, state statute, or state regulation, e.g., public, elementary, and secondary schools as defined by law. This provision does not guarantee, for example, that the proportion of state expenditures paid to a specific school district cannot be reduced. It does mean, however, that the proportion of state funding going to school districts, statewide, for public, elementary, and secondary education shall not be reduced. Future mandated programs shall be fully funded. It seeks to obviate any temptation the state might have to fund a new mandated program (e.g., rapid transit) by shifting funds from a previously mandated program (e.g., education). This section does not necessarily prevent the state from shifting

funds from general and unrestricted revenue sharing to the funding of a state mandated activity, but it does prohibit shifting funds from state mandated programs unless a mechanism for such programs is eliminated. This section was drafted to prevent a shift in tax burden, either directly or indirectly from state to local responsibility.

Section 22. Political subdivisions to receive voter approval for increases in taxes and fees—roll backs may be required.—(a) Counties and other political subdivisions are hereby prohibited from levying any tax, license or fees, not authorized by law, charter or self-enforcing provisions of the constitution when this section is adopted or from increasing the current levy of an existing tax, license or fees, above that current levy authorized by law or charter when this section is adopted without the approval of the required majority of the qualified voters of that county or other political subdivision voting thereon. If the definition of the base of an existing tax, license or fees, is broadened, the maximum authorized current levy of taxation or the new base in each county or other political subdivision shall be reduced to yield the same gross revenue from existing property, adjusted for changes in the general price level, as could have been collected at the existing authorized levy on the prior assessed value.

(b) The limitations of this section shall not apply to taxes imposed by the payment of principal and interest on bonds or other evidence of indebtedness or for the payment of assessments on contract obligations in anticipation of which bonds are issued which were authorized prior to the effective date of this section.

Section 22 begins, "Counties and other political subdivisions are hereby prohibited from levying any tax, license or fees, not authorized by law, charter or self-enforcing provisions of the constitution when this section is adopted or from increasing the current levy of an existing tax, license or fees, above that current levy authorized by law or charter when this section is adopted without the approval of the required majority of the qualified voters of that county or other political subdivision voting thereon." This sentence was intended to prohibit local units from levying any new tax that might be authorized after the effective date of the Amendment without voter approval. It also was intended to prohibit any local unit from increasing the rate of the existing tax on the current levy; however, it does not prohibit units of local government from submitting to the qualified voters a request for authorization to increase the levy at the option of the elected officials to the maximum current amount authorized by law. The intent of the wording was to permit local units to retain those taxing powers they had by state law or local charter prior to the effective date of the Amendment upon a vote of the people within that political subdivision, thus a local unit that was levying or imposing the full amount of its taxing authority at the time of the effective date of the Amendment would merely submit to the qualified voters a request to be able to exercise such power after the effective date of the Amendment.

The last sentence of Section 22(a) provides that as assessed value is increased, the levy authorized for the taxing unit must be decreased in equal proportion to the increased assessment, with the only increase in revenue allowed from existing property being determined by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the United States as reported by the United States Department of Labor. The roll back of this provision reads, "If the assessed valuation of property as finally equalized, excluding the value of new construction and improvements, increases by a larger percentage than the increase in the general price level from the previous year, the maximum authorized current levy applied thereto in each county or other political subdivision shall be reduced to yield the same gross revenue from existing property, adjusted for changes in the general price level, as could have been collected at the existing authorized levy on the prior assessed value."

This section recognizes that in many communities, property tax revenues have increased rapidly without any increase in tax rates, due to the rapid increase in assessments. The drafters felt a major concern of Missouri citizens is the court-mandated reassessment of all real estate in the State of Missouri. It was the drafters' intent to assure that tax revenues on existing property not increase faster than the general U.S. inflation rate, regardless of increases in assessments, without local voter approval. The growth of property taxes on existing property in a taxing unit is limited to the rate of inflation.

For years in which assessed valuation of property is finally equalized (excluding new construction and improvements) exceeds inflation, the maximum tax rate authorized by law or charter shall be rolled back to yield the same gross revenue from existing property (adjusted for inflation) as could have been collected at the existing authorized rate on the prior assessed value. The intent of the phrase "as could have been collected at the existing authorized rate" was to roll back the "maximum rate authorized by law or charter." A key operative word in this phrase is "could." The effect of this provision shall be a continual ratcheting downward of maximum authorized tax rates whenever the assessed values exceed inflation. This section only operates to reduce maximum authorized tax rates in years in which assessed values are finally equalized faster than inflation. It does not allow "rolled-back" rates to be increased under any condition without voter approval. It was clearly the drafters' intent that whenever a "maximum tax rate authorized by law or charter is rolled back, the "rolled-back rate" becomes the new maximum authorized rate which will then serve as the base from which the next roll back would be calculated. Once a tax rate is rolled back under this section, it shall never be increased without voter approval. A key phrase in this section is "rate authorized by law or charter." Local government officials would retain the authority to increase tax rates to the "maximum rates authorized by law or charter" even if such maximum rates are not presently levied, the only requirement being that it must be submitted to the voters for their approval. This section assures local voter control of the maximum authorized rates and the revenues generated at these rates. The drafters considered using the rate authorized by law or charter rather than the current levy, however, because of the experience in other states the decision was made to use the present current levy. The drafters' intent was not to penalize the taxing authorities that have been efficient enough to operate at less than their maximum authorized levels or who may have reduced levies due to some unusual circumstances below the authorized level; however, it was the feeling of this committee that these properly functioning units of local governments would be successful in obtaining voter approval to increase levies to the rate authorized by law or charter. To reiterate, it was the clear and absolute intention of the drafters to require that all property

(Continued on page 7)

Educators partially to blame, says Hancock

By Daphne Massa
Executive Manager

SPRINGFIELD—So far as Mel Hancock—the father of the state's spending lid formula—is concerned, educators themselves are partially to blame for the current crisis facing colleges, universities, and public schools.

What that current crisis is, simply, is the possibility that Proposition C has triggered the Hancock Amendment and will cause a massive refund of state revenues, thus lowering the amount of money available for appropriation to public and higher education for the next fiscal year.

According to Hancock, "I was concerned about the possibility of the Amendment's hurting education, but when I asked for help from educators, they declined."

He cited MNEA (Missouri division of the National Education Association) specifically as refusing to appoint anyone to serve on an advisory committee in the drafting of the amendment. He criticized also MSTA (Missouri State Teachers Association).

"The most tunnel-visioned people I run into," said Hancock, "are educators. As far as I'm concerned, there isn't any subject not worth talking about," but some educators would not discuss with him his proposal when it was still in the drafting stage three years ago.

Speaking with staff members of The Chart in his Springfield office, Hancock said that whether Proposition C has triggered the Hancock Amendment or not, "It would have been triggered within the next two or three years anyway. I agree absolutely that the money collected from Proposition C is state revenues. Instead of drafting [Proposition C] properly, they [the legislators] asked the people to vote on it and the legislature would fix it later. They think they can elect anyone if educators back them."

Hancock explained that "Rep. Wayne Goode wants a refund; then the Supreme Court will be forced to make a decision" on its constitutionality.

"I think if the Missouri Supreme Court would rule it unconstitutional I don't think that the United States Supreme Court would agree with them. I don't even think they would agree to hear it."

In his reasoning he cited that in 1964 a refund was given to the people of California and the Supreme Court upheld it.

Concerning whether the Amendment is unconstitutional, Hancock said, "It's a put up deal. The way that question was brought up was due to one Supreme Court judge's dicta. He brought up an issue that was not introduced. If he hadn't done that, if he had exercised what I call proper judicial efforts, these cases wouldn't be."

Hancock went on to say, "Do you really think it is in violation of the equal protection rights of the Constitution? If yes, you have to also say that taxing is too. Income tax payers aren't a class of citizen. I may pay [state income] taxes one year but not the next; you can't say you're black one year and white the next."

The wording of the Amendment has been the subject of much controversy. Yet Hancock explained that it was written this way for a specific purpose. "The reason we wrote it the way we did was that we didn't want the legislators to be able to play games with the refund. They don't want to refund."

One point that Hancock stressed was that the government taxes too much. He also feels that the people have the right to know that the government is capable of taking all of their wealth. As Hancock read from the "Drafter's Notes," dated Oct. 1, 1980, "The purpose of the Amendment is to put a halt to the growth of government at the state level and ultimately to cause Missouri to ratify a constitutional tax limitation amendment to the federal constitution."

"The federal government gets 23 per cent of personal income. The impact of regulations does not show up on their books. For example, you have to have seat belts in your car; to me that is a tax. Anything I don't want, I consider a tax."

He continued, "The truth is

there really should not be a refund. If your elected officials were doing their job there wouldn't be a refund. Legislators' major concern is with building their own power. They don't give a damn as long as they can make people jump through a hoop."

Problems with the wording of the Amendment, Hancock said, came from the lack of information that was available. He said drafters specifically looked for a definition of state revenues but could not find a source. They finally got their definition from the pie chart of the Governor's budget message for that year.

Hancock commented that there were "mistakes in the amendment but offered no solutions to them." "I wish there was some way the public could be informed. I'm not saying it's perfect. It's not, but it's a complicated issue."

Hancock was surprised that people find his formula for figuring the taxation limit complicated. "Anytime you put an algebraic formula in words, it's going to be complicated," he said, but he took out a copy of House Joint Resolution No. 1 and read Rep. Wayne Goode's proposed formula.

That formula says, "The revenue limit shall be calculated for each fiscal year and shall be equal to the product of the ratio of total state revenues in fiscal year 1980-81 divided by the personal income of Missouri in calendar year 1979 multiplied by the personal income of Missouri in either the calendar year prior to the calendar year in which appropriations for the fiscal year for which the calculation is being made, or the average of personal income of Missouri in the previous three calendar years, whichever is greater."

Hancock then said, "You tell me which is complicated."

Concerning Goode's proposal Hancock said, "His limitations are based on an annual growth rate of appropriations. We would be prohibiting the government from reducing the Missouri budget."

Hancock did not work alone in drafting the Amendment. There

were 18 persons on the drafting committee, nine senators and representatives on the legislative advisory committee, and an additional 10 persons on an advisors-consultants committee.

Chairman of the legislative advisory committee was Sen. Richard Webster of Carthage. According to Webster, "We went over recommendations and made a few modifications. We then sent it back to Jefferson City as a proposal. Mel Hancock agreed that if it passed in the Senate he would stop passing the petitions. It did, and he didn't. We told him [Hancock] how to define state revenues but Dick Headley from Michigan told him to do it another way, so he did. Hancock didn't follow our advice. In 1980 there was a cash balance of \$188,984,000. The governor then, Joe Teasdale, treated this money as surplus but it was a cash balance. Hancock went in accordance with the governor's message."

Hancock told of a group of Joplin businessmen who called him trying to get to him to sue city officials for "my Amendment. But it's not my amendment. The people voted for it; it's theirs. People don't want their name as a contributor because they're afraid of the taxing authority."

Hancock feels the legislators have not completed the legislation of tax limitation. Hancock said, "Where is the implementing legislation on tax limitation? It's the power in Jefferson City trying to create problems as the court will decide."

He was referring to a court decision on \$77,000 the state will have to pay St. Louis for additional hearings in juvenile cases. "If they had passed the implementing legislation, the Court wouldn't have decided the way it did. Frankly, I was shocked they [the Court] decided the way they did."

According to Webster, "We cannot amend a constitutional amendment with a statute." He explained that because of the "Plain Language Doctrine" that "there cannot be implementation."



Mel Hancock

Fees from page 1

Supreme Court made such a determination.

In *State ex rel. Thompson, State Treasurer, v. Board of Regents for Northwest Missouri State Teachers College*, 264 S.W. 698 (1924), the state treasurer sued regents of Northwest because they failed to pay the settlement of an insurance claim into the treasury. [The insurance premiums had been paid with student fees.] According to the treasurer Section 15—then Section 43, Article 4 of the 1865 Missouri Constitution—mandated that such funds, including student fees, be paid into the state treasury.

The Court phrased the question before it by saying, "Unless, therefore, it can be successfully contended...that the board of regents of the college is the state, and that moneys received by it other than from state appropriations is state money, the constitutional provision will afford no support for the relator's contention...."

In its final decision the Court ruled

ed: "...neither by express enactment or reasonable implication, does it appear that it was within the contemplation or intention of the Legislature that moneys received by the managing boards of education institutions in the nature of incidental fees should, as a condition precedent to their use by the respective boards, be required to be first paid into the state treasury and appropriated therefrom by the Legislature..."

Essentially, the Court said the board is an agent of the state acting in the state's interest, but not actually the state. Therefore, any money raised by the board doesn't have to be placed in the state treasury and cannot be considered state revenue by right of Section 15.

While the Thompson decision indicates that incidental fees are not state revenue in the vain of Section 15, Missouri statutes concerning the budgeting process state that such funds are nonetheless appropriated by the state.

For example, Section 33.220 of the Missouri Code states that "each subdepartment, division, or bureau of each department down to the smallest organization unit for the department" must submit to the budget director estimated budgets for the following fiscal year by October. Contained in this estimate are anticipated costs and revenue to cover these costs.

Further, Section 33.240 says that the budget director may request each department collecting revenue [it does not restrict it to revenue as defined by Section 15, Article 4, rather "earnings from any source"] to make estimates of expected revenues.

Given these statutes it seems clear that while incidental fees may not be state revenues per se, they are nonetheless counted when the governor calculates the budgets of the various executive departments, in this instance the Department of Higher Education. Even with the Supreme Court's ruling in Thompson

son, the fact that such fees are used in the budgeting process leads to the conclusion that they would have to be used in calculating the Hancock Amendment's spending limit.

Sen. Schneider held this opinion in his original suit against the Hancock Amendment which the Missouri Supreme Court refused to hear.

Possibly of greater danger to Missouri's colleges and universities is Section 21 of Article X.

Also, James Antonio, state auditor, in a report issued this week includes local university funds as revenue which must be used in calculating the spending lid.

However, Antonio said he favored a method by which the funds could be excluded from the spending lid.

Section 21, in its effect, would prevent regents of state colleges and universities, acting as agents of the state, from increasing student incidental fees to compensate college and university budgets when the state reduces the level of

support for those budgets below the level in effect on Nov. 8, 1980.

Whether students of a college or university could be found to constitute a political subdivision is questionable, but *State ex rel. Sayad v. Zych*, 642 S.W. 2d (1982) does lend support to such a finding.

In Sayad the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners asked the Missouri Supreme Court to force the City of St. Louis, through a writ of mandamus, to appropriate funds for their 1982-1983 budget.

However, the City of St. Louis claimed the Hancock Amendment, Section 21, required them only to supply the level of funding that was required of them in the 1980-1981 budget. If the board needed funding past that level, the city contended, they would have to seek funding from the state.

The Court ruled by saying, "Article X, Section 21, is explicit in its prohibition against state agencies requiring increased activity of cities or other political subdivisions without an attendant state appropriation to cover increased cost.... The Police Board is a state agency subject to this prohibition. Therefore, the Police Board may not require the City to fund an increase in its budget above the amount certified in fiscal year 1980-1981 but must look to the general assembly to fund the increase."

The Supreme Court then continued to define which state agencies were prohibited from reducing funding.

"Article X, Section 21, employs the words 'any state agency.' When the word 'any' is used in a constitutional provision, its meaning is 'all-comprehensive, and is equivalent to 'every'."

What remains to be shown is whether students attending state universities and colleges are political subdivisions for the purposes of Section 21. If students can gain standing in this respect, the provisions outlined in Section 21 could be applied to state colleges and universities.

Hancock Amendment from preceding page

and local taxation be under direct voter control. In no way does this section allow for levies rolled back under this section to be restored without approval of a majority of the electors of the unit affected and voting thereon.

This section permits but does not require the legislature to mandate, through enabling legislation, that a lower tax rate than "authorized by law or charter" be established, such as that tax rate in each unit effective on November 4, 1980. Although specifications of this approach are not mandated, it clearly would be within the spirit of this Amendment to do so. "The value of new construction and improvements" clearly means only new physical construction. Any increase in value because of zoning changes or for any other reason are not within the meaning of "new construction or improvements." New construction is intended to mean the amount of newly construction property less losses. Failure to adjust for losses would allow taxes on existing property to increase faster than inflation which is clearly contrary to the intent of this section.

In retrospect, it is noted that the proposed Amendment would "prohibit local government from adding new or increasing taxes, license or fees without voter approval. (Emphasis added.) The legislature and the courts should be guided by the perception of the electorate in passing the Amendment. It is not the intent of the drafting committee when using the words 'taxes, licenses, or fees' to include user charges that are specific charges for services rendered. This would include the charge for collection of garbage, admissions to public swimming pools, library fines, the price of school lunches, and any and all charges to the public which could be construed to be a user fee. The drafters feel that final court interpretation will

validate the intent of this section and will not require voter approval for increases or decreases in charges of this type by local political subdivisions.

Section 22(b) was included by the drafters to protect the rights of owners of bonds which have been properly issued and authorized prior to the effective date of the Amendment. It was also intended to assure those bondholders that the constitutional Amendment would not be applied retroactively to bonds issued and authorized prior to the effective date of the Amendment. It was the intention of the drafters that this paragraph would apply only to completed transactions, that is to bonds issued and authorized prior to the effective date of the Amendment.

The drafters were very careful to spell out that the limitations provided in Section 22 did not apply to taxes that have been previously imposed for bonds that were issued and properly authorized prior to the effective date of the Amendment. The drafters also recognized that if bonds have been improperly authorized and issued, prior to the effective date of the Amendment, the bonds might be set aside or voided through litigation. It was not the intention of the drafters to protect the defective bonds from litigation or to prohibit such litigation.

Section 23. Tax payers may bring actions for interpretations of limitations. Notwithstanding other provisions of this constitution or other law, any taxpayer of the state, county or other political subdivision shall have standing to bring suit in a circuit court of proper venue and additionally, when the state is involved, in the Missouri supreme court, to enforce the provisions of sections 16 through 22, inclusive, of this article and, if the suit is sustained, shall receive from the applicable unit of

government his cost, including reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in maintaining such suit.

Any taxpayer of the state shall have standing to bring suit in a circuit court of proper venue and additionally, when the state is involved, in the Missouri Supreme Court to enforce the provisions of the Amendment.

By "costs including reasonable attorneys' fees...," the drafters meant all expenses incurred in maintaining such suit including but not limited to filing fees, service fees, witnesses' fees, discovery expenses, attorneys' fees and reasonable reimbursements for plaintiff's time and travel.

Section 24. Voter approval requirements not exclusive-self-enforceability.—(a) The provisions for voter approval contained in sections 16 through 23, inclusive, of this article do not abrogate and are in addition to other provisions of the constitution requiring voter approval to incur bonded indebtedness and to authorize certain taxes.

(b) The provisions contained in sections 16 through 23, inclusive, of this article are self-enforcing; provided, however, that the general assembly may enact laws implementing such provisions which are not inconsistent with the purposes of said sections.

(Adopted November 4, 1980)

(a) The drafters specifically intended that these provisions do not change any existing constitutional provisions requiring voter approval to incur bonded indebtedness or to authorize certain taxes.

(b) The drafters' intent was to make these articles self-enforcing. This requirement will mandate that the general assembly enact the necessary laws implementing the provisions of the Amendment by the passing of such laws consistent with the purposes of these sections during the 1981 legislative session.

Financial aids study first in plan assessment

By Daphne Massa

JEFFERSON CITY—The first descriptive report of the Master Plan Assessment Project was presented to the Coordinating Board of Higher Education at its March meeting. The report dealt with current financial aid trends in Missouri higher education facilities.

Accessibility to higher education becomes increasingly related to the availability of student aid, the report says.

The report then goes into an historical review of financial aid, pointing out that higher education costs have been increasing over the years, and along with this the need for student financial aid also increased.

Federal financial aid programs grew rapidly for a short period

when the Middle Income Student Assistance Act was passed in 1978. This Act narrowed the gap between what the family was able to pay and the cost of education.

Congressional actions that began in 1980, put new limits on the availability of Federal student financial aid.

The report points out that there are two primary student financial aid programs in Missouri: the Missouri Student Grant Program and the Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

Additional funding for the Missouri Student Grant Program was given by the State Student Incentive Program (SSIG). For 1983-84 the SSIG program has been cut \$12 million.

According to the report submitted by Lura McAllister on student aid trends the "ultimate aim of the

federal administration appears to be complete elimination of the program with possible funneling of the funds into student work programs."

From September, 1979, to Oct. 1, 1981, all students were eligible to apply for a Missouri Guaranteed Student Loan (MGSL). In order to decrease the dollar volume of the MGSL income level restrictions were imposed.

McAllister reported that for Fiscal Year 1982 there was a 22 percent decrease nationwide in guaranteed student loan volume; there has also been a 21 percent decrease in dollar volume.

McAllister took the 28 public colleges in Missouri and divided them into three sectors: the University of Missouri System, the other four-year public universities and col-

leges and the two-year colleges.

She studied trends in three major areas: Sources of student financial aid, types of student financial aid and distribution of student financial aid.

The following information is a summary of her findings:

The student financial aid dollar volume increased faster than did the number of recipients. The average award changed from \$1,305 in 1978-79 to \$1,682 in 1979-80.

Although there was a 29 percent increase over the four year period studied, the award remained at studying only 35 percent of the student's total education cost.

There was a peak in federal student aid dollars received in 1981-82; at that time it also began leveling off or decreasing.

Within the study of financial aid trends were the percentages of need based and non-need based aid dollars.

Need based is based on financial ability and the need of aid. The non-need based is awarded with no financial need intended, such as scholarships.

There was an increase in need-

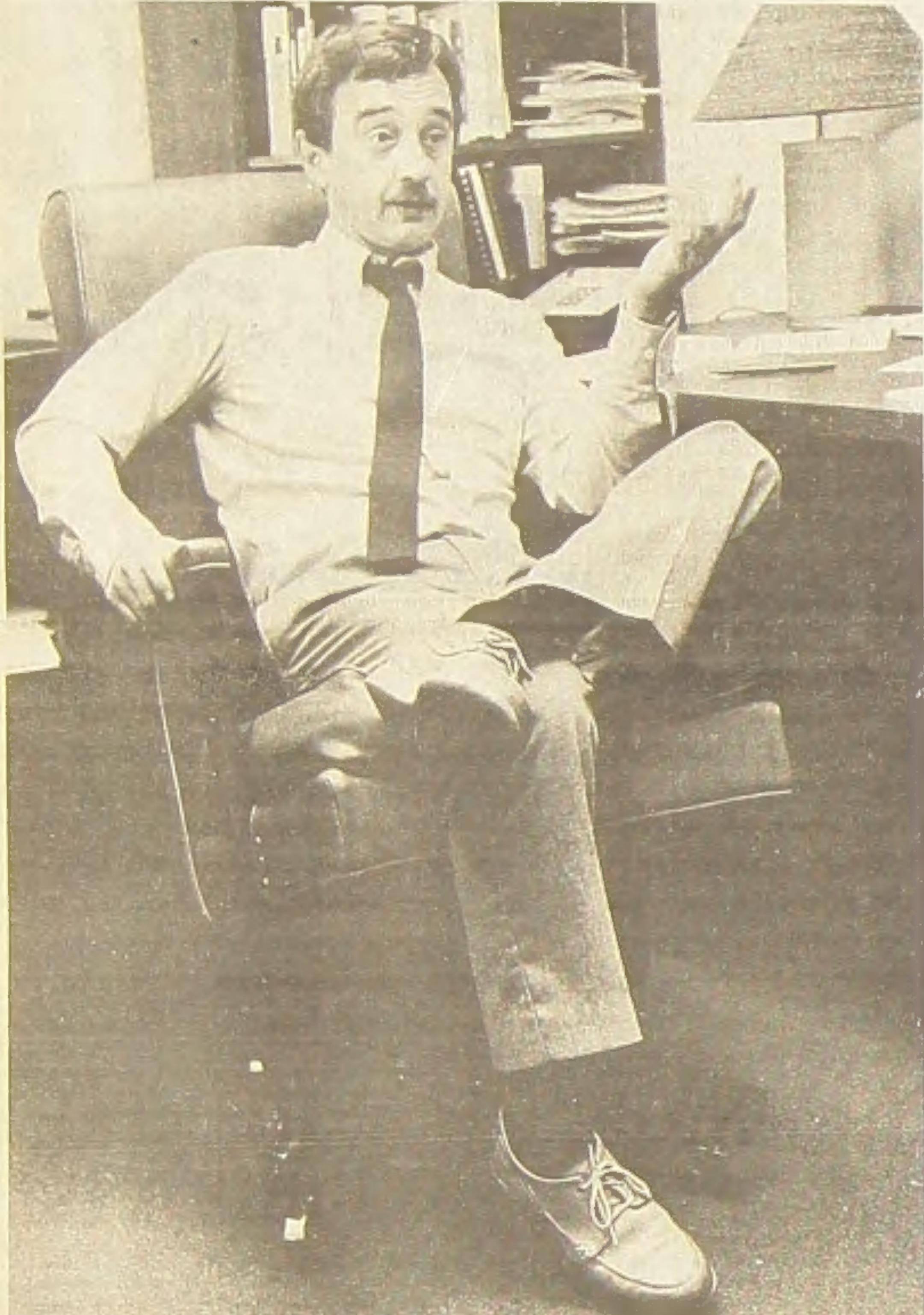
based dollar aid but this declined in 1981-82.

The percentage of need based aid recipients for both the MU system and the two year public sector stayed the same or decreased, while the four-year public sector increased.

Concerning graduate programs McAllister said, "The dollars to undergraduates compared to graduate professionals—the distribution is roughly parallel to enrollment of that school."

She also talked about the distribution of aid recipients by sex. "The ratio roughly represents the student population. Aid dollar volume is increasing but the cost of education is increasing at a faster rate. There is a projected decrease in enrollment and an increase in institution aid," McAllister said.

Deputy commissioner favors program review



Stephen Dougherty

By Daphne Massa
Executive Manager

JEFFERSON CITY—Colleges and universities may have to do more than simply reduce budgets for existing programs. "Program review—finding those programs most central to an institution's missions and eliminating those not necessary" is now action colleges and universities are going to have to take, said Stephen Dougherty, deputy commissioner for higher education.

According to Dougherty institutions will have "to cut down on faculty travel, paper, paper clips,

"...It used to be that bigger was better; we've got to refocus our attention so that better is better..."

Whether or not the Hancock Amendment is triggered, Dougherty has two plans. He refers to them as Plans A and B. "The plans are alternative scenarios. Plan A involves some modest increase in appropriations for higher education in the next couple of years. Plan B, if you will, is if Hancock is triggered. We will have fewer dollars than we have now."

Dougherty explained that debts owed by the state will have to be paid first. "Some 35 million new dollars are needed. There are few places to take that out of; a fairly large chunk will come out of higher education," said Dougherty.

Under Master Plan III students are expected to pay one-fifth of college expenses, or 20 percent. According to Dougherty, "Most institutions in Missouri are above 20 percent. It's a matter of value judgment. A third in public higher education is a reasonable figure to me—assuming the family can afford it."

Master Plan III looks at programs and financing for students. It also talks about the need to cut duplicate programs, but doesn't talk about how that is done. Due to funding difficulties, the pressing question is how to get a review of the existing problems.

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Under Master Plan III students are expected to pay one-fifth of college expenses, or 20 percent. According to Dougherty, "Most institutions in Missouri are above 20 percent. It's a matter of value judgment. A third in public higher education is a reasonable figure to me—assuming the family can afford it."

Master Plan III looks at programs and financing for students.

It also talks about the need to cut

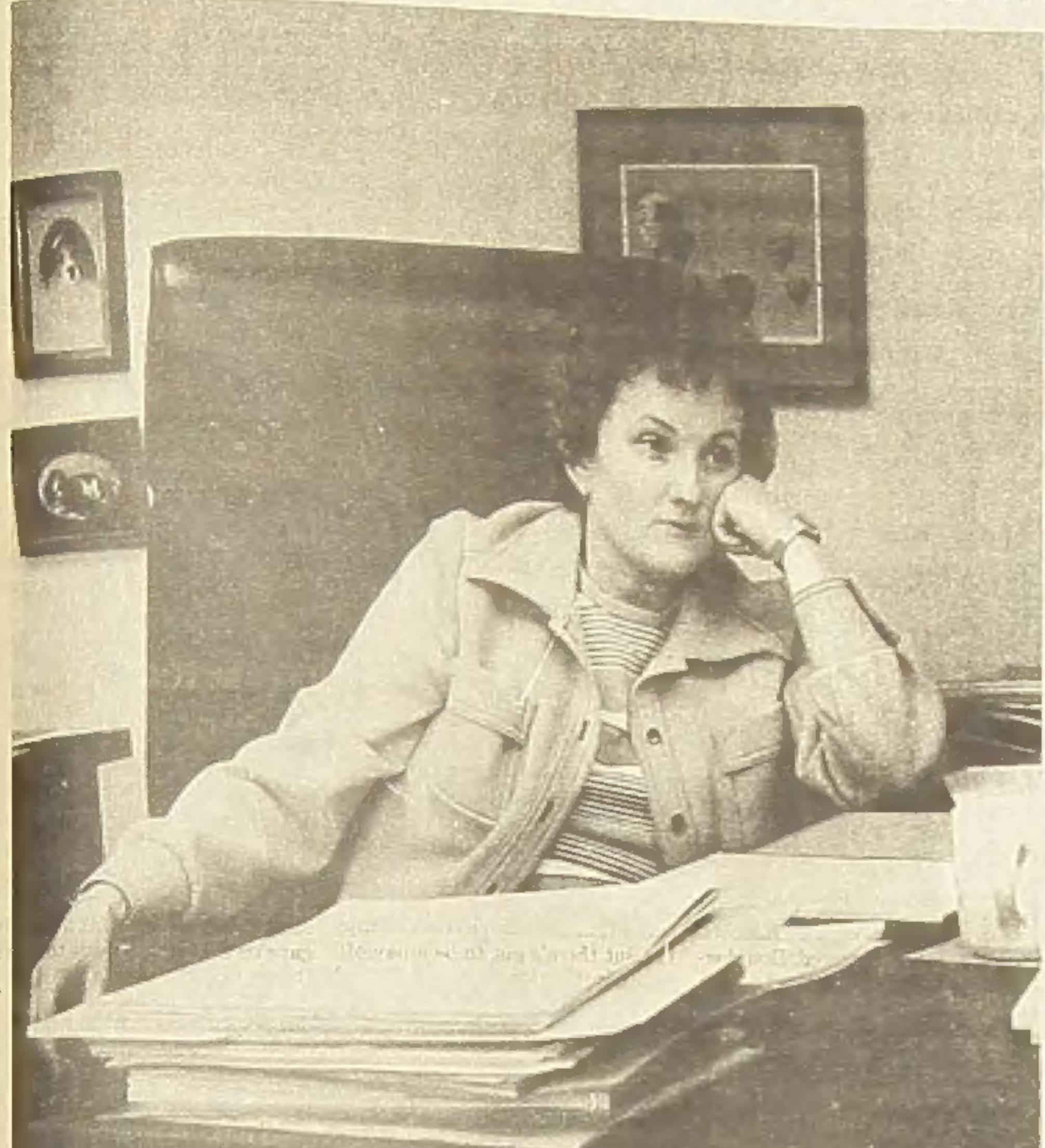
duplicate programs, but doesn't

talk about how that is done. Due to

funding difficulties, the pressing



Dr. Vickery takes over as assistant commissioner for finance



By Daphne Massa

JEFFERSON CITY—"The best man for the job is often a woman," is a motto in the office of Judy Vickery, assistant commissioner of higher education for finance. Vickery assumed the post Feb. 20.

Vickery, born in Springfield, was graduated from Southwest Missouri State University with a bachelor's degree in history.

She worked her way from teaching high school in Hartville, Mo., to a job as a counselor in a junior high school in Waynesboro. During this time she was finishing work on a master's degree in guidance and counseling from the University of Missouri-Columbia.

Then she became a residence counselor at Stephens College in Columbia. Vickery moved on to become the associate director of fiscal affairs for the Coordinating Board for Higher Education.

She then earned a doctor of philosophy degree in education from UMC.

When that degree was completed she worked at UMC as the coordinator for budget development.

"In my spare time I like to read, walk basset hounds and I bowl," she said.

Vickery went on to explain about Magnolia, her Joplin-born basset hound and walking the dogs. "I only have one basset hound; a friend has one; so I usually take the two of them for a walk. Walking basset hounds consists of taking a book and sitting in the car. They (the dogs) usually go chasing rabbits and I'm not into that."

Another of Vickery's spare time activities is reading. She enjoys books that are classified as "family chronology; the author traces the characters or main character through history. My favorite books are *Evergreen* and *Woman of Substance*. The central character in each is young and is taken through her adult life," said Vickery.

For Vickery getting involved in the administrative aspect of higher education was not a "conscious decision; it was an evolutionary process," she said.

Missouri's higher education is looked upon optimistically by Vickery. She explained that she was fully aware of problems in the past and even of future problems but she said, "I will remain optimistic because the people in Missouri will help us come out of the hard times and be even stronger. But if we continue to cut every program year after year the quality will be affected.

"We need to do the things we do best and fewer things, then the present quality will be maintained or enhanced."

Vickery mentioned that she was a fan of college basketball and pro-football. She explained, "Philosophically I agree with running an athletic program to be self-supporting. Student fees and gate receipts should be used to support the program."

For the past year and a half Vickery has been on the board of directors of Front Door, a social service agency in Columbia that serves teenagers with drug or alcohol abuse problems.

This past summer Vickery was chosen along with 74 other women in the nation to participate in the Summer Institute for Women in Higher Education Administration program at Bryn Mawr University. "We were nominated by our home institutions for increased responsibility. It was for three and a half weeks.

"Instruction was given in academic governance, finance and budgeting, management skills, administrative uses of computers and professional development."

In regards to the Master Plan III re-assessment program, Vickery feels that "we're at the very beginning of a long process of program review. The vice presidents and presidents of every institution need to look at their programs."

She feels that everything going on on a college campus has to be evaluated as to how it relates to the college. The programs that may not be as necessary need to be identified and possibly eliminated.

"Do we need to be teaching everything we are? Teacher education is a logical question. Does every college need teacher education programs? There are two or three fields in high demand: business, computers and engineering," said Vickery.

In the way of advice for people in college and those interested in going to college she said, "Take the opportunity to study as broadly as possible in as many areas that one has interest. Have a knowledge of the English language, be able to speak it and write it and have a basic knowledge of numbers."

Debate team wins 5th in nation

At the national junior debate tournament last weekend at Johnson County Community College in Kansas, Southern's debate team placed fifth in the nation.

Karl Zachary and Carmen Tucker finished in fifth place, losing to New Mexico University in the octo-finals with a 5-3 record.

Finishing with a 4-4 record, Randy Doennig and David Montgomery missed the final rounds by

a few points.

Mike Schelen and Woody Smith also participated with a 2-6 record.

The team has an overall record of 62 percent win/loss for the year.

Other universities that attended were Wyoming, Central Oklahoma, Emporia and Southern Utah. Fifty teams from 38 schools participated.

"We have won 28 awards and

had prestigious competition like North Texas University, Notre Dame, and Pittsburgh. We won at Johnson County and placed in OCC, Northwest Missouri and Arkansas University," said Richard Finton, debate coach.

"The debate teams did super and they are young teams. They have placed two and three teams at most of the tournaments," he said.

Communications gets grant

A grant of \$1,500 has been awarded the Department of Communications from the Missouri Council for the Humanities for funding of a conference for area foreign language teachers.

The conference is entitled "Developing Speaking Skills in the Foreign Language Classroom" and will be held April 23 in the House of Lords Room in the Billingsly

Student Center in conjunction with the Foreign Language Field Day for high school students.

Dr. Josephat Kubayanda, director of beginning Spanish courses at Ohio State University, and Dr. Nicholas Shumway, assistant professor of Spanish at Yale University, will be speakers.

Dr. Bert Patrick of Pittsburg State University will be responsible to their presentations.

Dr. Kubayanda was visiting professor of Spanish last year at Missouri Southern, replacing Dr. Carmen Carney who was on leave.

Carney serves as conference director.

The conference is designed to improve the teaching of foreign languages at the junior high, secondary, and college levels.

'Chart' wins third in region

The Chart, a weekly newspaper, was beaten out by two large university dailies in a four-state contest sponsored by a national journalistic society.

Society of Professional Journalists/Sigma Delta Chi each year sponsors a "mark of excellence" contest in its Region VII, composed of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska,

and Iowa.

In the "best all-around student newspaper" competition, The Chart won third place, behind the University of Iowa Daily Iowan and the University of Kansas Daily Kansan.

Judging was based on edition published on three specific dates,

and included one edition from the Spring semester of last year when Chad Stebbins was editor of The Chart and two from the Fall semester under John Baker's editorship.

The Chart was recognized at the SPJ/SDX regional convention in Wichita during Spring break.

Bloodmobile exceeds campus quota

Volunteers, student nurses and four campus RNs assisted in the Blood Drive last Wednesday in the Billingsly Student Center.

It was sponsored by the Student Nurses Association and the goal was 125 pints. The drive brought in 177 responses but only 23 couldn't give and 154 pints were

obtained.

Campus Activities Board won first place, Student Nurses came in second but disqualified themselves, so the third place finishers, College Players took second place.

Sponsor Doris Elgin and three other RNs from college, Cecilia

Allman, Retha Ketchum and Irma Hartley assisted with five radiology students volunteers who worked along with the student nurses.

The blood drive is done annually on campus for one day and two days in Joplin.

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Campus considering ways to use computers

By Bob Fahey

New uses for computers are being considered in all departments at Missouri Southern.

Administrative staff are developing plans for computer usage. This will allow the college, when the money becomes available, to purchase computers on a basis of needs that will have been previously established.

Presently Southern uses computers for various purposes around campus. The computer system's first priority, according to James Maupin, dean of the School of Technology, is in instruction. Secondly, it is to provide information to the administration.

The mathematics department uses terminals for computer assisted instruction.

Classes in the School of Business Administration involving statistics use a computer terminal. "And a managerial data processing course involves both some elementary programming and some business applications," said John Tiede, dean of the School of Business Administration.

Tiede explained that most of their computer work was on a terminal, not a micro or personal computer. "We have [] to the computer lab," he added, "but we haven't really got any classes structured around that."

Dean Tiede also said he was not sure whether he would want to get

more terminals or more micros.

"The ideal situation is hopefully where you can use the micro for a terminal. Then you can accomplish two things; you can use the micro's own memory for your own purpose, but then it can access the main computer as well."

Maupin said he would like to see computer use expanded to other areas of the campus eventually, and that staff and students in education and psychology had expressed interest in having terminals in Taylor Hall.

"Steve Earney, director of the computer center, had a meeting of all the administrators on campus and told them what he has available right now in terms of information on the main computer," said Dr. Ed Merryman, dean of the School of Education and Psychology. "And he also raised the question at that time about how much information should be available.

"He said that administrators needed to make a decision [about students' privacy]."

"We made a usage study," explained Merryman, "in the School of Education, and we are thinking in terms of at least two rooms set aside for computer usage where we would have micro computers available for students."

"And then, whatever classes were utilizing a computer, we would schedule those classes in

those rooms.

"We're thinking of this in the very near future, as soon as we can get the hardware."

Tuesday, March 1, the director of the computer center and the controller visited the Farm and Home Insurance office in Nevada. There they have a micro computer with a modification that makes it possible to attach to the main computer.

They liked what they saw and are ordering IRMA, a hardware/software interface with the IBM personal computer. They have ordered one for an experiment and, depending on funding, would like to hook all the micros into the main.

"You can enjoy the best of both worlds," said Steve Earney, director of the computer center, "and it opens the door for electronic mail on campus." He said that if he wanted to send a message to someone on campus, and that person had access to a personal computer, and they were both hooked into the mainframe, he could transmit immediately, rather than sending a conventional typed memo.

Funding is the primary obstacle for all these ideas and goals. Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs, asked these people to think about how computers might be well utilized in their field. "Three or four weeks ago, Dr. Belk visited our department head meeting," said Jon Fowler, direc-

tor of art, "and indicated that perhaps in the future, funds permitting, departments could make use of computers, and we should be thinking of ways we could utilize a terminal. The only things that came to my mind at that time was a need that we have for cataloging our history slides; so that we can keep track of our inventory; for research that some of our special projects students do."

"Since that time, I have received information of a conference, that comes up at the end of this month, dealing with the computer and the arts. So we are going to send a representative (Val Christensen) to that conference to see what further information we could gather, to determine what use a computer could be in our department."

Many computer uses being considered in art concern inventory control, or solutions of acids and glaze chemistry etc. "To use it in an educational sense, which I think is what the objective here is—to provide something for the students to use—we're going to have to study that a little bit more to see what the need is," said Fowler.

Co-axial cables have been routed from Matthews Hall to Young Gymnasium, but no computer terminals have been installed yet. While installation of terminals is currently foisted, the department of physical education has also been asked to consider how they

could use computers. "One thing that we might be able to use computers for is in our lecture sessions that we have our HPER 101 students in; we have some fitness profiles that we might be able to store in it," said Dr. Max Oldham, department head.

He said that Physiology of Exercise students could be shown how to use computers in physical fitness profiles, "and they could possibly be used in the athletic area in statistics for games."

Oldham said one concern of his was that physical education student-teachers need to be familiarized with computer use, whether it is within the department's requirements or a general education requirement."

"All the departments in arts and sciences are investigating ways to improve instruction via computers," said Dr. Ray Malzahn, dean, "and to determine how computers could best be used to meet departmental needs. Their primary concern is computer assisted instruction be used to improve the operation of their departments."

Computers are becoming so accessible that they are starting to be used in all businesses, even the smallest firms, and in the home. Many public schools are purchasing personal computers for their students, including elementary level schools. Persons in education,

prospective teachers for these schools, should be prepared with knowledge of computers.

At the Monday, March 1 meeting of the Academic Policies Committee there was a discussion of the "new information society." The role of the small computer in college life was discussed, and the question came up, "Should this be part of the general education of each student here on campus?"

"During the discussion it was decided that we have to look at the mission of the college," said Belk. "Then, we thought there was really a need to define 'computer literacy'". A committee, chaired by Dr. Henry Harder, was formed for that purpose. They will give their decision to Belk and plans can go further from there.

President Leon said, "I see them [micro computers] available over campus, so that they will be accessible to students and faculty. For instance, I see micro computers in most of the buildings, including the Student Center, dormitories and the library."

"If we had the money we would not want to just go out and buy, say one-hundred Apple IIs and then decide later what we're going to do with them. I want to have a general idea of what it is that we're going to need before we make a decision on what kind of machines we would like to have, and where the money is going to come from."

Degree program to begin in Fall term

Computer Science Information Systems, a bachelor of science degree program in the School of Technology, was approved for Missouri Southern's curriculum by the State Coordinating Board for Higher Education March 12.

It is a four-year program, and does not affect the three associate of science degree programs already existing. There are two options on professional concentration: business or science/mathematics. Eight new upper-division courses have been created, two of which are revisions of previous courses.

Dr. John Cragin, director of data processing, and his staff wrote the proposal for the program. He used a curriculum study done by the Association for Computer Marketing, as a guide when designing the proposal. Fashioning the program after the model set by a study of national trends made it more viable, he felt. It will make it easier for graduates to go right out and find good jobs, and easier for students to transfer credit when switching schools.

The program begins with the Fall 1984 semester. Cragin said that he is constantly receiving inquiries about it, and many current students want to "pre-pre-enroll." He believes the classes will all close out very quickly.

Planning for the program began five years ago. Local surveys and study of national surveys showed a need for people with the kind of background this program would offer. The plan first had to go

through the School of Technology and was approved by the dean and the faculty.

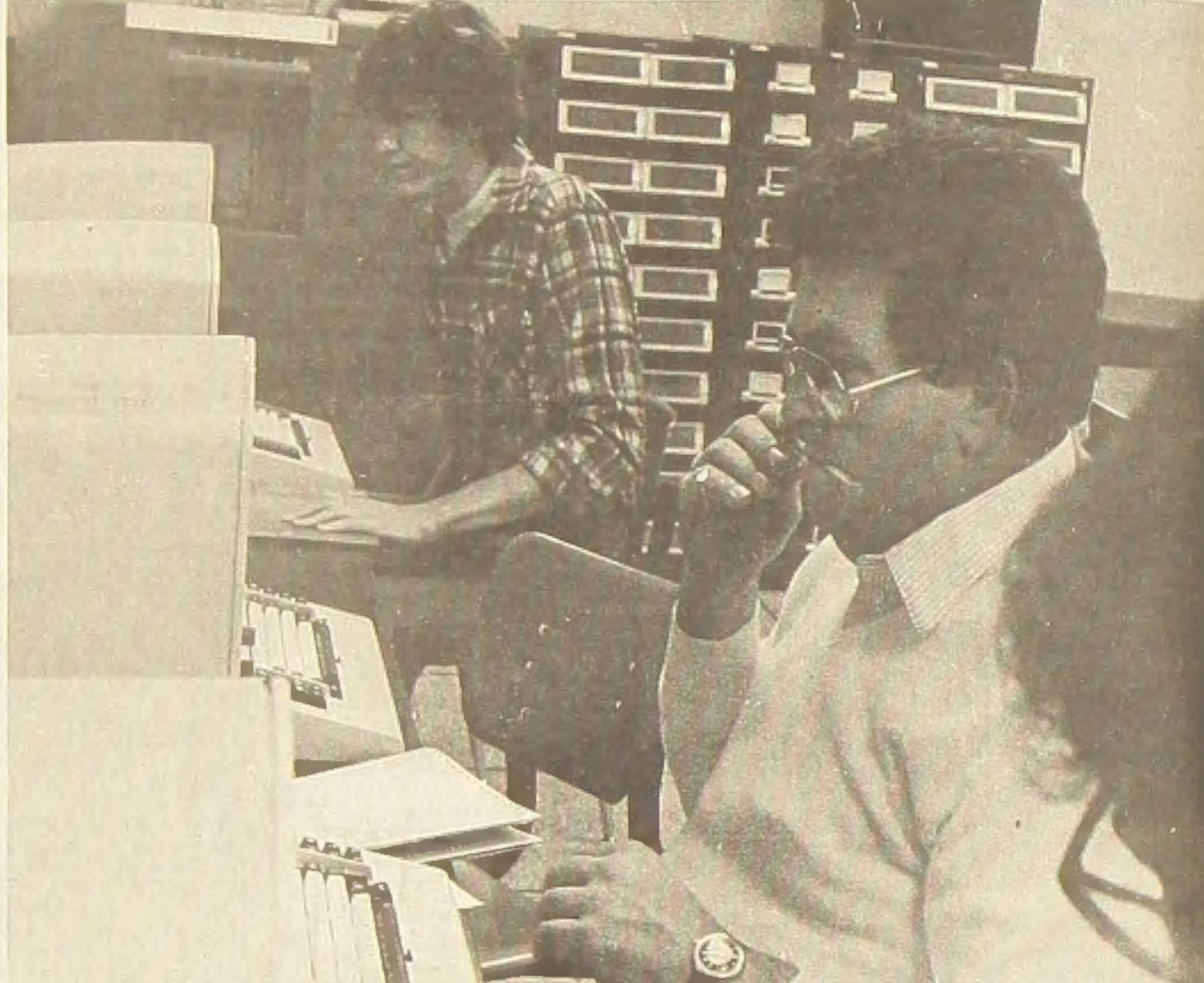
In March of 1981, the program was introduced to the Academic Policies Committee. They did not complete consideration of it before the end of the spring semester, so it was tabled for the summer. Near the end of the fall 1981 they approved it.

Then it went to the Faculty Senate. They approved it more quickly and it went to the office of then President Donald Darnton. He didn't act upon it because the Coordinating Board of Higher Education had ruled that no new programs would be considered unless they could be financed by a reallocation of resources already available to that institution. Last spring there was no flexibility for resource allocation.

Last fall a way was found to reallocate some funds. The proposal was presented by President Julio Leon to the Board of Regents. They approved it and it was prepared to send to the staff of the Department of Higher Education, along with the fund reallocation plan.

The Coordinating Board of Higher Education's February meeting was cancelled, so the proposal was presented to them in March and they approved.

Now the department is moving forward with plans to offer junior classes in the fall of 1983. A new teacher is being sought, and another will be added in the fall of 1984.



As part of completing work on an assignment for advanced programming, RPG II, Richard Fussell contemplates the next step.

Todd Thelen's interest in computers began while a high school senior

By Barb Fullerton

When Todd Thelen was a senior at Memorial High School, he became interested in computers when he took a course at Missouri Southern, using the old 1130 computer.

"It was the oldest computer and is no longer used. Now the personal computer is used. Computers are named with numbers," said Thelen.

Southern has the 4331 series which is a large-medium size computer. "It's more of a learning type math capability compared to the other business computers."

Thelen works at Contract Freighters, Inc. They use the System 38 and it is larger than the 4331 and has more business applications. "Its language is the RPG III which allows extra functions and more than the RPG II that Southern uses. It is the common language of the Joplin area," he said.

His job is designed to provide opportunities for practical applications of working for the company before graduation. "I write programs for the company and we

work for other companies as well."

Thelen is majoring in math and computer analysis for a minor. "There are two different fields of computers," he says. "There is business and math programming which needs about 18 hours of physics. A person completing the two year program needs to know four languages: Cobol and RPG II are business languages and Fortran is a better language for math. Assembler is written for the use of these languages."

"With the coming of a four year degree program, more students will be coming and a larger interest will develop. In the future, the new business building will add extra classrooms for the computer science courses."

Capabilities of Southern's computers depend on what the computer is used for. "Large computers are nice to learn programs for companies while the microcomputers allow students to use personal computers for small businesses and homes," Thelen said.

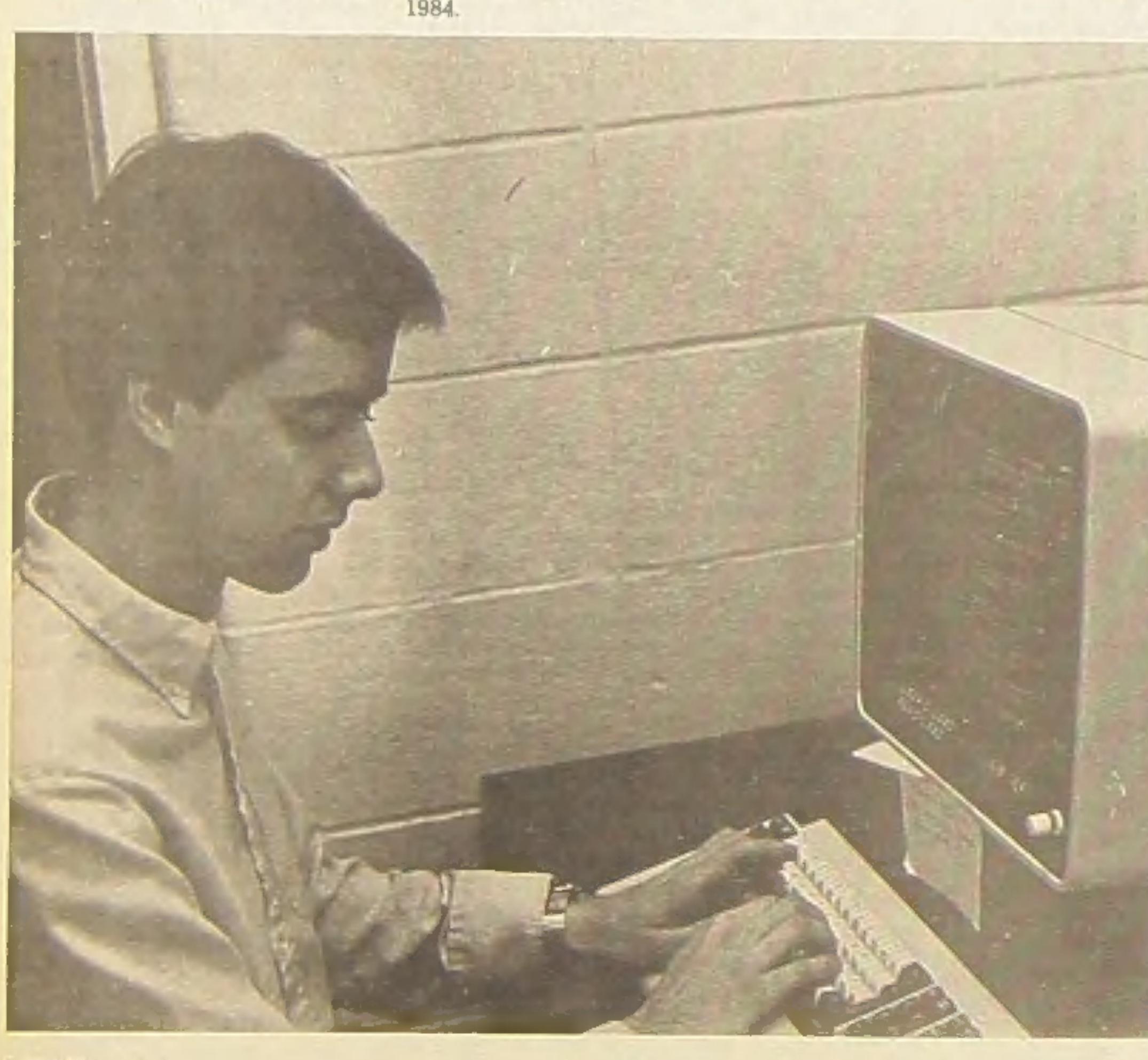
Almost every business is using computers in the community.

"People are using them more and more for personal reasons. Eventually I plan on getting one after college and work for a large corporation in a fairly large city," says Thelen.

There are computers used in other areas on campus besides Matthews Hall for the students. "The math hall has a computer that hooks up to the main building. My math class, numerical analysis, uses the computer to solve math problems."

Thelen is president of the Computer Science League. "It is designed to get to know the majors outside of class. We plan trips to large cities to tour their computer centers." He is also involved with the Faculty Search committee as a student representative to help search for new faculty members for the new computer classes. He is on Student Senate and is a member of Math Club.

"Computers came fairly natural to me when I began, and it was something I wanted to do. The market of computers is great and it is a good job opportunity in the field."



Todd Thelen

The Computer Goes To School

'Demand in air,' say Webb City officials

By Kelli Pryor

The demand for knowledge of computers is "in the air," says Dr. Ron Barton, superintendent of schools in the Webb City R-7 District. He adds that eventually Webb City will provide computers through the elementary level.

The school district currently owns two computers, both Apple II's, which are used in a computer programming class and advanced math classes at the high school.

Next year the district would like to add two word processing units for use in the business classes at the high school, said Dr. Ron Lankford, principal. Instruction with computers will be emphasized in the business area, and not on the technical aspects of the computer.

"I'm sold on computers," Lankford said. "Computers are here to stay. But the two main benefits of the computer are the assimilation of vast amounts of information and immediate access. Everyone doesn't have to reinvent the wheel to benefit from it." He says the classes will teach students how to use the computer just as they learn to use typewriters and adding machines.

Depending on how voters respond to a bond issue, Lankford says that two science classrooms could be added to the existing facilities. Space would then be available for a computer lab with 12 to 16 units.

A computer for the high school office is being requested for next year, Lankford said. The system would be efficient for the high school which has most of the work done manually or at Missouri Southern.

The computer program is "just getting started" in Webb City, Barton says. He predicts that the system will add a computer each year until every school has at least one.

Clockwise from top
Charles Williams studies a printout while doing homework in Southern's computer lab
James Gray, assistant professor of computer science, adjusts the printer on a micro-computer that junior Scott Sturgeon is using
Mona Wakeen, junior management technology major, keys in purchase orders on the 3742 Key-to-Diskettes



R-8 uses computer in every school

By Kren Stebbins

Classrooms have reached new levels of learning through the introduction of computers into every elementary and high school in the Joplin R-8 school district. According to Dr. James Shoemake, superintendent of public schools of the Joplin R-8 school district, computers have been purchased by the school district since 1979, costing approximately \$125,000.

Most elementary schools have at least two computers, with the public high schools having from 8-10 computers. "The use of the computers on the elementary levels is largely to reinforce instruction," said Shoemake. "We have a number of programs that reinforce concepts in daily lessons, even far down as the kindergarten level," said Shoemake. The computers utilized in the elementary classrooms are Apple II's and Apple II E's.

"The first major purchase of computers by the Joplin school district was that of 17 Apple II E's. Before then, we just selected at random," said Shoemake.

On the high school level micro-computers are used, with plans in progress to develop labs for math and science classes. "The purpose of these labs will be so the students can use the computers for reinforcement in their regular classes. And of course there are also computer-programming classes in addition to a computer literacy course in the high schools," said Shoemake.

The micro-computers are used for a broad range of activities in the high schools, from learning about computers and their applications to computer-assisted instruction.

"The use of computers in schools makes the educational system current and keeps us abreast of the changing needs of the students as they will leave school and go out into the world," said Shoemake.

Administrative use of the computers, according to Shoemake, is contained within the central office of the school district, where there are three micro-computers located. One of the computers is used for enrollment and census data, and a word processor for the instructional division. The second computer is used for management in the centralized library and for audio visual purposes, and the third computer is currently located in the business office for business functions. "But we still must do a large volume of the budget and payroll through Missouri Southern," said Shoemake.

Shoemake commented on how much more economical computers are to purchase today than, for example, in 1979 when the Joplin school district "began to really get into computers. The first computers purchased by the Joplin school district cost approximately \$2,700 each. Our recent purchase of 14 Atari 800's only cost \$1,378 each."

According to Shoemake, the school district's biggest concern for the future "is to keep from becoming obsolete and to keep up with the continuous rapid growth of the computer industry. But somewhere down the road you must also become concerned with where the growth is heading, and become very organized, because I believe otherwise it is possible to lose track of where you are going and what your goals are," said Shoemake.



Computer no stranger to Neosho school system

By Jay Taylor

superintendent. For next year, however, the district plans to spend \$25,000 on computer software, over double their present budgeting being in use there for the past five years.

The Neosho district purchased its first unit in the fall of 1977 and Dr. Shaver, "We now have one in set it up permanently in the agriculture department and chemistry lab. In 1981 three have even put in the office for microcomputers were purchased administrative use."

The items that were planned to be purchased included 11 microcomputers with color capability, a matrix printer, and a network system for classroom use.

"The computers would be useless however, if no one knew how to use them. To solve this problem several classes have been set up to instruct the students in their use. Last year, there were two courses, one after school and one before, to familiarize students with the systems. This year there are two before-school classes, the first a how-to in basics. A student must complete the first before

taking the second.

In addition to these instruction there is a three week course in computer literacy which is taught at the eighth grade level. However, Ferguson said, this may be moved into the lower levels.

"We have moved a computer to the intermediate (fifth and sixth grades) school. If they take the computer and think they will, we may have to familiarize them with it earlier."

At the present time, there is no during-the-day class being taught in computer use. This will change next year, with a lab being set up at the high school which will house the computers on a permanent basis.

"At this moment, all of the computers, except for the in the office and the chemistry lab, are 'floating units' that is, carts, and moved around during the day. At no time has there ever been a computer not in use. We are trying to find a place where they

be housed permanently. The problem is lack of room," said Ferguson.

It is hoped, said Ferguson, that the computer lab, when established, will house 10 microcomputers and a teacher module. All of the student computers will be connected to the teacher module, so that the teacher can patch in to any of the student's programs and see what he is doing and help him with any problem he may be having.

To help with the making of decisions concerning computer use and distribution, two years ago a computer committee was established. Five members set up a set of rules and guidelines governing the purposes and priorities of the

computer. In addition to the classes before school, there is also a computer club, which encourages students in their use, and the math, science and business classes also use them. One rather unusual way that the computer has been applied is to use

it to print the school newspaper.

At the administrative level, a computer is used to keep track of attendance and teachers have developed their own programs to supplement their classroom situations and grade papers.

Perhaps one of the most telling signs of the impact that computers are having comes from the students themselves. The gifted class in the eighth grade level, under the instruction of Judy Dixon, has already completed basic programming and is furthering their education into more complex

These students who stand on the edge of this new computer frontier, feel that all of the emphasis and instruction will be of considerable value to them when they move into the world of work. One student commented that he felt it was "a step in the right direction. Any job that tries to get it will help to know something about computers."

ARTS

Ibsen's 'Ghosts' opens tonight on Taylor stage

Missouri Southern's theatre will present *Ghosts* by Henrik Ibsen at Taylor Auditorium tonight, Friday and Saturday at 8.

Cast in the Victorian drama are Jan Maldonado as Mrs. Alving; J.P. Dickey as Oswald, her son; Leslie Bowman as Regina Engstrand; Warren Mayer as Jacob Engstrand; and Todd Yeerton as Pastor Manders.

The Victorian parlor and conservatory is designed by Sam Claussen, technical director for the theatre. According to the designer, the challenge is design to create a realistic interior setting that also symbolically suggests a certain "hot-house" effect for its inhabitants, a life-sustaining atmosphere that visually relates directly to the withering, death inducing exterior environment.

Master carpenter is Kyle Pierce. The set is being constructed by the set crew from theatre laboratory class. Properties for the show are being designed and created by Jan Maldonado and Brenda Jackson.

The assistant technical director for the show and lighting designer is Phil Oglesby. Creating a believable use of light in a period play such as *Ghosts*, has been the primary goal for the designer. Most of the lighting comes from the outside world, from a gray, rainy day to the bright sunshine of the next morning.

One act requires the suggestion of light from oil lamps for the illumination. The master electrician for the play is Pamela Lea Lutes. The designer's plans are being turned into stage reality by the lighting lab students.

Sound is under the design of Stephen Turner. Turner has researched orchestrations of the 1880 period and is recording entre-act and mood music from composers of

the period. Special sound effects such as wood-chopping and so on his list for live recording.

Costumes reflecting the style of Victorian Europe have been designed by Joyce Bowman. Building or finding the proper style clothing has been relatively easy, according to the designer. The costumes have been built by students in the costume lab class.

Kelly Williams-Besalke is the production stage manager and Chester Lein is the assistant stage manager.

The play by "The Father of Modern Drama" is a classic in the field of realistic theatre. The college theatre is presenting it in celebration of the play's 100th anniversary.

The title refers to the physical and mental inheritances everyone bears from their ancestors and from the social environment. "We are all ghosts embodying the phantoms of the past," according to Ibsen.

The Norwegian playwright was the master of early realism, creating gripping drama out of the lives of people and exposing the corrupt hidden side of Victorian society.

Due to the adult subject matter and the startling, tragic final scene, the play is not recommended for young children. According to the director, Duane L. Hunt, "While the play contains no overt violence or objectionable language, it is a powerful illumination of human relationships. In its day, the play broke ground in the presentation of taboo subject matter such as incest, social disease and euthanasia."

Admission is \$3 for adults, \$1 for high school students and senior citizens and free to Missouri Southern students. The play is the final adult production for the year.



J.P. Dickey and Jan Maldonado are in the play 'Ghosts' to be performed tonight through Saturday in Taylor Auditorium. The title refers to the physical and mental inheritances everyone bears from their ancestors and their social environment.

On April 19:

B.J. Thomas to return to Joplin for concert

Singer B.J. Thomas will perform his popular hits and contemporary Christian songs Tuesday, April 19 in Memorial Hall at 8 p.m.

Thomas is one of the stars on MCA/Songbird Records' horizon, the major new contemporary Christian label with his new album, *B.J. Thomas Concert*. Produced by Chris Christian, and recorded at the Convention Center in Dallas, it includes popular songs such as "Walkin' On a Cloud", "Raindrops Keep Falling on My Head" and "Nothing Could Be Better."

Among the songs he is known for are: "I'm So Lonesome I Could Cry", "Don't Worry Baby", "Hooked On a Feeling," and "Another Somebody Done Somebody Wrong Song."

He explains that he is not a Christian entertainer, but an entertainer who is a Christian. "I definitely have freedom to do any kind of music I want to do. But I sing contemporary Christian songs because they have a positive and uplifting message. Some people are confused as to what a Christian song is. What it isn't is a negative statement, but a positive one."

There was a time when, because of personal and physical problems, he left music to reappreciate his life to rethink the goals he had placed in front of himself which turned out to be like roadblocks than plateaus. Prior to his new album, he debuted on Songbird with *For the Best*. "It has made a great difference in direction my life has taken."

"I'm a real believer in melodies, but of course in contemporary Christian music, the lyrics are of primary importance. And if a song doesn't violate my beliefs, then I start listening to the melody," he said.

The concert is sponsored by Campus Activities Board. Tickets for the concert are \$10 with a student I.D. and \$8 general admission and can be purchased in Room 102 of Billingsly Student Center.



B.J. Thomas will perform his popular hits and Christian songs in concert Tuesday night, April 19, in Joplin's Memorial Hall.

British film in series at Center

The Ruling Class, a British comedy, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Connor Ballroom of Billingsly Student Center.

This is the twelfth program in the current Film Festival presented by the Missouri Southern Film Society and is sponsored by the Missouri Arts Council.

The film is a hilarious satirical comedy featuring a manic performance by Peter O'Toole. Adapted by Peter Barnes from his own stage play, *The Ruling Class* begins with the bizarre "suicide" of the 13th Earl of Gurney. His relatives find that their orderly, snobbish world is about to come crashing down when the Earl's son Jack inherits the title and family fortune.

Jack is a recent graduate from a mental institution who believes he is Jesus Christ, right down to the long hair and beard plus the habit of hanging from a wooden cross from time to time.

As the greedy family plans to find a way to get Jack married, produce an heir and then commit him once again, Jack's doctor tries to treat him with the most drastic "therapy" he can think of which would result in a "cure" which might just be worse than the disease. The consequences are more than the avaricious Gurney, England and the House of Lords ever expected in their worst nightmares.

An outstanding cast includes the late, great Scottish actor Alastair Sim. Monthly Film Bulletin commented, "Peter O'Toole gloriously encapsulates and out does every neurotic role from *Lord Jim* to *Night of the Generals*."

Single admission at the door is \$1.50 for adults and \$1 for senior citizens and students. Children are admitted at no charge when accompanied by an adult.

ATC sets Tulsa audition for youth productions

American Theatre Company directors Kerry Hauger and Richard Gwartney will hold auditions for ATC's Young People's Theatre program on Monday, April 11 in the Brook Theatre, 3403 South Peoria, Tulsa.

The program which combines workshop rehearsals with touring performances, is open to students, ages 8 to 18. The class will meet from 4:30 p.m. Mondays through Thursdays through the end of May.

In June, those in the program will tour the Tulsa area presenting an original children's play, *When Dragons Lived in Oklahoma* written by Hauger.

Auditions are April 11 at 4 p.m. and students in the program have the opportunity to learn acting techniques, performance and tour-

ing procedures, as well as costing and set production. They will present the play at parks and recreation centers, hospitals and other institutions which house or serve young people.

Gwartney is seeking two black actors for ATC's production of *Division Street* which runs June 3-18 at the Brook Theatre.

This comedy will require one black actor and one black actress for major roles. Auditions for these two roles will be held April 11 at 4 p.m. in the ATC office, upstairs in the Brook Theatre. Those auditioning should bring a resume and a photograph.

For further information, contact Kerry Hauger or Richard Gwartney at the ATC office, 1-918-747-9494.

Musicians to invade campus next weekend

Southern's annual high school music competition will be Friday, April 8 for instruments and Saturday, April 9 for vocals, sponsored by the music department.

Thirty-five schools from the area will compete, including Aurora, Carthage, Diamond, El Dorado Springs, Greenfield, Jasper, Lamer, McDonald, Memorial, Miller, Monett, Neosho, Parkwood, Sarcoxie and Webb City.

There will be 31 judges, 20 for instrumental music and 11 for vocalists. The judges are from

Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. "All the music faculty will be hosts and managers plus students will be helping to run the show," said Dr. F. Joe Sims, head of the department of Fine arts.

This year, the department will do something different for the large music ensembles. "The judges will put their comments on cassette tapes. This will be an improvement because they can say more than they could if it was written," said Sims.

Tickets for theme parks go on sale for students

Tickets for Worlds of Fun, Oceans of Fun and Silver Dollar City will be on sale tomorrow by the Campus Activities Board in Room 102 Billingsly Student Center.

Price for Worlds of Fun is \$8.95 per person and for a combination of

Worlds of Fun and Oceans of Fun is \$12.95 apiece. Silver Dollar City is offering reduced prices on both one-day passports and 1983 Session Passes. For a day, admission is \$11.75; for child, \$8.75; and for season pass, \$13.75.



Employed by WMBH, Paul Hanks began working at radio stations when he was 16 because of the music. His primary interests lie in radio broadcasting but he opened himself up to a career in English education. In his free time, Hanks writes country songs.

Paul Hanks:

Student doubles as local disc-jockey

By Sherry Grissom

In the afternoons, Paul Hanks can be found in the control booth of station WMBH trying to brighten up the afternoon of anyone who may be listening.

"I started working in a radio station when I was 16, first of all because of the music. I thought it would be nice being able to work at a job where I could listen to music all day," he said. He went on to add, "And then I guess for the popularity, because of 'the ham that I am'. I enjoy being popular, but sometimes people react to me as being something other than the person that I am. Also, radio broadcasting is one of those jobs you can enjoy everyday."

Working at a radio station involves more than sitting in a chair playing records. "In addition to the five hours that the listeners have we also put in three hours recording commercials. The music we play is selected by a program director who tells us when to play and whether it is old or new. Everything else is ad-lib except for the news and weather."

The other hard part about it is

for the five hours we are on the air no matter what kind of mood we are in we have to sound cheerful, happy and entertaining and that is difficult to do six days a week and that is where the stress and pressure comes in."

In a study conducted by AFTRA, which is the union of most radio announcers, it has been found the 90 per cent of all radio announcers are alcoholics or drug abusers. "However, I do realize that stress and pressure are not limited to radio, but can be found in all types of broadcast journalism," said Hanks.

A person cannot expect to go in and sit down in a control booth of a radio station and be an instant success. Hanks said, "Radio broadcast is a business where you learn from the other guy, from mistakes and from a great deal of practice, but there is always room for improvement."

Before coming to Joplin, he was the news director for KLPW in Union, Mo., for about one and a half years. He said, "Through the English composition courses I took at my former college I could write better news stories by being clear

and precise without putting in unnecessary information."

Hanks said, "I moved to Joplin so I could work at a larger radio station. I worked at Z103 during the mornings from May, 1982, until October at which time I left and started working here in the afternoons, so I could attend college of a morning."

Even though Hanks' primary interest lies in radio broadcasting at this time, he thought he should open himself up to other career possibilities. "The reason that I am getting into English education is because in radio there is a great deal of pressure to do your best every day, and eventually I would get 'burned out', so I want to get into something less stressful."

He went on to add, "When I was in high school I hated literature, because I would not read, but after I started college I began reading and I learned to enjoy literature." He also believes that his literature class may aid him in his endeavors in the field of music. "The poetry in my class will hopefully enhance my song writing."

Hanks is just beginning his song writing career, so he is still waiting for his big break in the song writing business. He said, "I have had an opportunity to give some of my songs to Mel Tillis and George Jones hoping they will be good enough for them to record."

He writes typical country songs on cheating, which are basic country songs that tend to sell. "Songs which people want to hear are what I am striving to write. I normally do not relate to things in my life when writing songs."

Hanks did not begin writing music until he moved to Joplin. "I began writing as a means of entertaining myself, because I was no longer in the band, because it was from my hometown."

The band which he belonged to was a family band. He said, "My dad and brothers had a dance band, and I did not want to be outdone by my brothers, so I bought myself an electric piano, and taught myself to play and joined the band."

Hanks added, "I like all types of music, jazz, classical, rock-n-roll, adult contemporary and country. I also like music from the big bands. It all depends on the mood that I am in at the time."

Severinson due here for concert

Doc Severinson and Xebon will perform in the Taylor Auditorium Sunday, April 24 at 4 p.m. This special event is sponsored by the Campus Activities Board.

Severinson grew up in Arlington, Ore., and was a son of the town dentist. He was christened Carl but nicknamed Little Doc. As he grew and his career progressed he became known everywhere in the United States.

Though most closely identified with the NBC-TV "Tonight Show," in which he has been the trumpet-playing musical director since 1967, he was voted Top Brass for ten years in the Playboy Music Poll.

A nightclub star, Severinson performs each year in Las Vegas at hotels like the Sahara and the Sands and in Atlantic City at the Boardwalk Regency.

During his engagements, he frequently tapes the "Tonight Show" in Burbank, Calif., then jets to Las Vegas just in time for his show there. Many weekends he is again on jets flying all over the country to guest solo with symphony orchestras.

A popular recording artist, he is currently heard on his Firstline album, *London Sessions* recorded in the state-of-the-art digital technology with the London Symphony Orchestra.

His versatility with Xebon is a new jazz fusion band which is exploring new areas of music composition especially for the group.

In this group are four performers and a writer. Jeff Tyzik is the new composer and he brings a creative sound to the band.

Tom Rizzo plays guitar and is from Buffalo, N.Y. He has performed and toured with Maynard Ferguson and Chuck Mangione and owns the T. Rizzo Music studio in Rochester.

Biff Hannon from New Jersey plays keyboards. He has toured

with Buddy Rich and Maynard Ferguson, and has played synthesizer with Bob James. He has produced three records and composed film scores for record producer Teo Macero.

Bass guitarist Jeff D'Angelo from Columbus, O., has played with Chuck Mangione and in several New York nightclubs as well as being in great demand as a studio artist.

From New Jersey is Ron Davis who plays drums. He has performed with Chuck Mangione, Woody Herman, Benny Goodman, the Manhattan Transfer and Sarah Vaughan.

Severinson plays trumpet and flugelhorn but as a small boy his father wanted him to learn violin but he wanted to learn the trumpet. Three weeks later, with help from his father and a book of instructions, he was asked to join the high school band.

At age 12, Severinson won the music educators' national contest and while he was still in high school he was hired to go on the road playing with the Ted Fio Rito Orchestra. After his education, he toured with the Tommy Dorsey, Benny Goodman and Charlie Barnet bands, and finally settled in New York as an NBC staff musician in 1949.

Besides being a musician he enjoys other activities. He is the vice-president of the C.G. Conn Company, a musical instrument manufacturing company for which he is designing a new line of trumpets with models for all levels of players. He is also involved in the horse business, breeding and raising thoroughbreds and quarter horses.

Tickets for the concert are \$4 with student I.D. and \$7 general admission and can be bought in Room 102 in Billingsly Student Center.

Casts chosen for 1-acts as 'Studio '83' prepares

Cast for the Studio '83 have been announced by the Theatre department for the five senior directing class plays.

The *12 Pound Look* under the direction of Randy Capps stars four performers. Brian Wotring plays Sir Harry; Carla Powers, Lady Sims; Buffy Peterson, Kate; and Kelly Daniel plays Tombs.

The *Spoon River Anthology*, directed by LuAnne Wilson, there will be five acts. Their names are: Trix Brietzke, Mike Apfel, Brenda Jackson, James Carter and Heidi Ladd.

These first two productions will be performed Saturday, April 16 at 8 p.m. and Sunday, April 17 at 8 p.m. in the Taylor Auditorium.

The Collection is directed by Chester Lien with a cast of four. Harry is played by Duane L. Hunt; Hill, David Fraley; James, Phil Oglesby; and Stella, Diane Monaghan.

Audrey & Oak: The Laundromat stars Kelly Besalke and Dee Dee and Rita Henry as Alberta.

The Public Eye is directed by Warren Mayer and stars J. P. Dickey as Julian, Tracy Eden as Charles, and Kristi Ackerson as Belinda.

The last three plays will be shown Thursday, April 28 and Friday, April 29 at 8 p.m. in the Taylor Auditorium.

Writing, missionary work attract Joan Zabasnik

By Sherry Grissom

Writing and missionary work are two primary interests in the life of Joan Zabasnik.

Zabasnik has been in the mission field twice. She said, "I felt that God was calling me into the mission work at that point in my life."

The first time I went was for summer missions. After my junior year in high school I worked on a Cree Indian Reserve in northern Ontario.

The second time I went was for a year term. After I graduated from high school I started work in Ontario and led youth outreach camps. Then I went to Montreal and worked in the city on Parish mission. From there I went to Edmonton, Alberta, and led another youth outreach camp and worked at another Cree Indian Reserve and remained there through the winter until I returned home."

Towards the end of her missionary work, she decided if she went to college and learned a profession then she would be able to one day go back into the mission field and do greater service.

"After I returned home I started college in the summer of 1981. I took a composition class and P.E. course. That is when I decided to pursue the field of English. If I decide to go back into the mission field I feel that English is a gift I can share. I think if I have a

talent you should share it with others."

Zabasnik's decision to major in English was brought on by her interest in missionary work. She said, "I hope to have a journalism minor also. When I decided to go with an English major instead of journalism which I had previously planned on I felt that it was in more need in the mission area than journalism would be overall."

Zabasnik has had an interest in writing for several years. "When I was in the eighth and ninth grades I had two teachers who inspired me and gave me the love for writing. They were Jim Dale, my eighth grade teacher, and Sister Ernest La Forge, my ninth grade teacher," said Zabasnik.

Another English teacher who has inspired her interest in English is Dr. Henry Morgan, associate professor of English at Southern. She said, "I find Morgan to be one of the best teachers I have had thus far in the program. He tends to make a class extremely interesting, and so I do enjoy his classes. In class he goes into depth of the stories we are assigned to read."

"He is not like many teachers who go strictly by their lecture notes. If there is a point that is interesting to the class as a whole that is where the discussion is led to."

Out of all the American novelists Zabasnik said, "I believe that

Mark Twain is my favorite, because I can relate to the people and places in his stories because I can see the same characteristics in the people I know, and since I have seen the places he has written about, I feel I know the land. Like when I stand on the bank of the Mississippi River I remember this is the place Twain wrote about."

Among her favorite pastime interests she said, "I like photography, just being with people when I have a chance, and writing poetry and letters. I keep in touch with many of the people I met while in Canada and I have been back to visit them and plans are being made for me to go back in September."

Of Zabasnik's interest in writing and reading poetry she said, "I have always liked writing and reading poetry, especially Emily Dickinson. There is so much of her work I can relate to. I like the style she used. She didn't necessarily stick to the rules of rhythm, but she experimented in writing poetry and allowed herself to create new ways."

For her future plans she intends to teach high school and work more on her writing skills and especially her poetry.

She is also currently preparing herself for the future with her job. "I work at Children's House which is a day care center. I do enjoy working with children and I feel that it is a good experience."



Baker Photo
Joan Zabasnik at the Children's House

Music Review:

Some good things never seem to end

By Doug Moore

Some good things never come to an end. That seems to be the case for multi-talented singer Michael Jackson.

Jackson got his start with his four brothers in the Jackson Five, popular in the early seventies. Since then he has established himself as a prominent solo act of today.

In 1980, Jackson released his first solo album, *Off the Wall*, which produced four top-10 singles, including two number one smashers, "Don't Stop 'Til You Get Enough" and "Rock With You".

Now, three years later, his long awaited follow-up album, *Thriller*, has been released. The first week it was released, *Thriller* simultaneously went gold and platinum and has already produced three singles.

The first is the repulsive duet with Paul McCartney, "The Girl is Mine," which went to number one on the soul chart and number two on Billboard's Hot 100, eventually turning gold.

The second hit, "Billie Jean," is currently number one on both the pop and soul chart. Along with this album is also at number one. This achievement places Jackson on an elite list with other superstar black artists: Donna Summer, Ray Charles and Sly Stone. These are

the only four in music history to have the number one single on the pop and soul charts and at the same time have the number one album.

But Jackson doesn't stop here. His third release, "Beat It," just entered Billboard's Hot 100 two weeks ago and is already soaring to the top. This single is especially of interest because it is unique. Eddie Van Halen of the rock group, Van Halen plays the dynamic guitar interlude giving the song a twisted rock/soul sound.

Thriller, produced by the remarkable Quincy Jones, speaks for itself. Never has so much energy and vitality been wrapped up into one package.

Recently, Jackson hit another first by breaking through the MTV (Music Television) barrier.

Before the release of "Billie Jean" black artists were banned from this network because they (MTV) were focusing only on rock oriented music. But due to "Billie Jean's" overwhelming popularity and the many requests for its airplay, pressure was put on MTV producers and Jackson's video was allowed to be shown.

Speaking prematurely, but positively *Thriller* is destined for top honors at the Grammys next year. He's already proved himself and somehow I don't think he's through.



From a Dance-A-Thon sponsored by Missouri Southern's chapter of Kappa Alpha fraternity, Student Senate, and Wendy's, some \$60,800 was raised for the Muscular Dystrophy Association. Superdance VII took place in Robert E. Young Gymnasium last weekend, beginning at 9 a.m. Saturday and lasting 36 hours. The event which had 26 participating couples featured local bands and the money raised is part of some \$100,000 that the KA fraternity raised in conjunction with the national Jerry Lewis Telethon.

A month in Arizona starts off 'Up With People'

By Barb Fullerton

Beginning in July for one month, days in Tucson, Ariz., are spent by performers in "Up With People" rehearsing 7-8 hours each day.

Two performers, Marie-France Bourgeois of Montreal, Canada, and Rick Coury of Detroit, Mich., who were accepted into this program for different reasons, find the production helpful in their everyday lives.

"My family was a host family for the performers in Canada. The performers talked about the program and I became interested. After a show, I was interviewed and accepted. I took a year to finish college and raise the money I would need," said Bourgeois.

Coury was in college at Michigan State when he saw the "Up With People" concert at the Superbowl. "I had never seen a show and my family and I were excited about it, so I checked to see what it was about and it seemed like a good deal. It was a good idea so I was interviewed for the show."

In Tucson at the University of Arizona, main headquarters of "Up With People," 400 people are brought there during July from 24 countries. "We learn to dance and sing. They divide the groups into four with 120 people. In four

weeks, we must be ready to leave on tour for 11 months," Bourgeois said.

"When I first started, I was wondering, What am I doing here? But now I know. It's a good program. I have never experienced it before and you push yourself. You have to live it to understand it," said Bourgeois.

On tour they rehearse two and a half hours before a show and if it is in a foreign country, they have to learn the language.

"We were in Mexico for 2-3 months. We stayed with families there and four families out of 25 spoke English. So we had to learn some Spanish," said Coury.

After a tour is finished, the performers go back to their careers or college life. "The only way you can stay with the production is if you are picked as a staff member. Each tour has 20 cast members who help keep things together," he said.

Bourgeois said, "They work for other people, like the director and nurses."

The cast is made up of people from 17-26 years old and a variety of talents like artists, doctors and nurses are present.

"One time I was wearing these socks with the Spaulding emblem on them at practice. A woman in

the cast who was a commercial artist, kept pointing at them and saying, those are mine. Finally, I found out she had designed the emblem for the company," said Coury.

Each has different goals for when the tour ends in June. "I'll go back to school and hopefully find a direction this year. From all the different people I have talked to, there is enough variety to learn about goals and different job opportunities," he said.

"I will work for my communication degree in Canada. I want to know two languages well. Later, my dream is to work for the National Geographic Magazine. I want to be a reporter and travel all over the world. I never want to stop in one place for a long time period," said Bourgeois. "I learned many things from living with 80-100 different families in different cities."

Besides performing for large crowds, they go to hospitals, prisons and nursing homes. "We like to work with the people and do something that is interesting with them. Talking and giving to them makes them smile," she said.

Memories of their tour and performances will linger in their minds and be with them. "In Toluca,

Mexico, we sang the song, 'What Color is God's Skin?' Everyone held out a lighted candle and it lit the whole place," said Bourgeois. "Most of the cast were in tears," said Coury.

Bourgeois also met the president's wife and gave her a plaque from the group.

The cast also sponsored a girl in Mexico from the Save the Children Foundation and met her before they left.

"In Mexico, I sang in front of 16,000 people. It just blew me away because that was one of my dreams to perform in front of a crowd," said Coury.

Coury's most memorable experience happened in Houston, Texas, in a nursing home. "I sang to one old lady and she smiled and laughed. The nurses said she hadn't done that in a few years. Things like that make me feel good and warm inside because you have helped someone."

The "Up With People" began in 1960's as "Swing Out." The reason was because of the turbulence in this period of the Vietnam War and peer pressure.

The founder and president, Mr. J. Blanton Belk saw energy in youth and wanted to make it a positive thing. Later he changed

the name to 'Up With People.' It grew and there are three more bases in the world," said Coury.

"At the beginning, the people did not have to pay, but now we pay \$5,300 a year for lodging and experience. There is also money from ticket sales and there are grants to help the performers," said Bourgeois.

"We can go home anytime we want, but we have to pay our own transportation. It's not like the army. One day I went home and showed my family some of the dances from the 1960's. They were surprised I had learned them," said Coury.

Other songs are brought from different countries. The "Up With People" songs are original pop songs. "The lyrics mean a lot. There is a message in the music. People are the same wherever they are from. No one is better than anyone else," he said.

Everyone is just people, commented Bourgeois.

The show consists of master of ceremonies with musical background. "The last song of the show is 'Moon Rider,' written by an astronaut. It builds up to a big finish. The show makes you think. It has themes and it makes people feel good," she said.

Interviews after the show are about 20-30 minutes. Interviews are conducted by the performers. They want to find out personal traits and if they are in good health. "The average sleep a night is 3-5 hours," commented Coury.

Problems do happen between cast members, but everything must be handled and solved by learning. "This is done through experience. You have to deal and accept people for who they are. You are together for 10-16 hours a day. It's a real challenge to get along with everyone. You have to keep an open mind to difference in people and their cultures," said Coury.

"The time has made me more confident in myself. When I go back home I think I'll do something in my community with the kids. I can approach someone and learn about them and realize how they feel. People cannot afford everyone on the same level. To cast members call ourselves brothers and sisters. We make neutral friendship, giving and changing," Bourgeois said.

One thing you learn to say goodbye. It's tough. You can't close not to get so attached to saying goodbye. You have to say goodbye to cast and families. You might never see them again."

Movie Review:

'Special Bulletin' causes some concern

By Jim Van Hooser

In 1938, on October 13, Orson Welles of the Mercury Theater presented a radio dramatization of H.G. Wells' science fiction story, *The War of the Worlds*.

This broadcast of Earth's being attacked by creatures from Mars was mistaken for a real life news story and for a few hours, it was believed by millions.

On Sunday, March 20, 1983, worried TV viewers around the country phoned local stations trying to get the facts on an NBC movie that depicted a nuclear attack by terrorists on the city of Charleston, S.C.

The NBC movie called *Special Bulletin*, with executive producer Don Ohlmeyer, starred Ed Flanders and Kathryn Walker, was a two-hour made-for-television movie about a group of anti-nuclear terrorists. They take hostages, demand network television coverage and then reveal that unless the 968 nuclear weapons stored around Charleston are disarmed, they will explode their own nuclear bomb and destroy the city by 6 p.m. the next day.

According to Ohlmeyer, "The entire movie was produced on tape rather than on film so as to look like an actual news broadcast. The incident depicted is hypothetical

but television has been involved in these things increasingly of late."

The statement is most likely in reference to Norman Mayer's recent threat to blow up the Washington Monument with a thousand pounds of explosives unless the nation began a dialogue on the danger of nuclear weapons.

According to Sam Litzinger of Associated Press, in spite of extensive publicity about the show, plus 71 disclaimers throughout the broadcast some people apparently didn't get the message."

An operator at station WCMH, Columbus, Ohio, said that she received phone calls from hysterical viewers convinced the drama was real. "One viewer told her that 'she took tranquilizers because she was upset.'

Theresa Hicks, a student at Southern, said, "After the show it make me kind of shaky that this could happen."

News reporter Debbie Gann of KSN said, "All over the country people were calling stations up saying, 'my god, what happened in Charleston!'"

After I watched the movie, I had mixed emotions about it. One of the biggest was, "Should this movie have been allowed on TV?" NBC obviously did believe so. Also a spokesperson for the network

stated that "there was extensive publicity about the show...disclaimers during the show...and in Charleston—the scene of the attack—officials superimposed the word 'fiction' at the top of the picture".

Bob Phillips of KODE-TV stated, "It should have been shown...not everything is Walt Disney or family life...it could very well happen."

Gary Nodler, assistant to Congressman Gene Taylor said, "The thing that bothers me is that some disturbed mind may have a seed planted because of it. A movie of this type cheapens public debate. It distorts the issue (nuclear arms reduction)."

Marvin Hodde, a student at Southern, stated, "It's already in the news too much, there is so much controversy with the protest on nuclear weapons."

"Reagan's wanting to build up defenses to catch up to the Soviets, and the mystery from that is supposed to be crossing America with nuclear warheads on board, it should not have been on, at least not at this time."

Another question is over how the facts were presented, "Was the movie biased?" Greg Mosier of Joplin's branch of the Nuclear Freeze Movement said, "I thought

the movie was accurate so in the construction of a nuclear bomb what happened on the movie is possible and what the movie will do is move people into thinking about nuclear war instead of moving to lawn or going to the store."

Nodler stated, "It was typical of some groups, placing all the blame for the arms race on the United States government and none on the Soviet Union; the creative community can produce movies with an opposite viewpoint but that's not the trend today."

I thought the acting was typical and realistic on the part of the newsmen in the movie. There were some major flaws in the technical part of the film, such as the broadcast of the nuclear explosion, and live coverage immediately afterwards.

Overall the movie was interesting, and that's the problem. More and more viewers are subjected to biased information in the name of "entertainment". I think that it's a shame the "special interest groups" can and do sway newsmen to their side of the issue with the help of the movie industry.

I think Nodler summed it best: "The average citizen watching *Special Bulletin* probably got the feeling that the producer was trying to manipulate them."

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LEVI'S



No 'polyester patriots' in these ranks



A Confederate cavalryman (top) charges. A Union bugle boy (left) waits for battle. Seneker (right) surrenders to the "damned Yankees."

Story by Kelli Pryor

Photos by Greg Holmes



"Polyester patriots" just can't be found in the ranks of the Missouri Civil War Re-enactment Association. Members even burn a piece of wool to make sure it's pure before using the rest of it to make an authentic Civil War uniform, says Donald Seneker, director of the Police Academy, and member of the group.

The uniforms, just like everything else used in "living histories," are authentic, right down to the thread and the stitch pattern. Napoleon's troops wore wool uniforms during that time, and because America "copied" soldiers in the war between the states had to bear them also. And so do those now involved in living histories.

"We have to suffer the limitations of authenticity," Seneker said of the group which schedules re-enactments about every third weekend during the summer. "Hard tack is hard!" he notes.

Because the group strives to recreate the lives of Civil War soldiers, they do the re-enactments in first person. "That's what we hear, what we talk, what we wear," Seneker said. They even carry tin types of their loved ones.

Once, in a living history near Nevada, "they called us to come draw our rations. They came leading our rations out on a rope, oinking," Seneker said with a laugh. Fresh pork

spoiled one outing and "we went hungry. There was no way to cope with it."

Nights around the campfire are complete with debate and songs that were popular with the soldiers such as "John Brown's Body." The battle of the North and the South takes place around the campfire, too. The members "can argue their point of view for hours," Seneker said.

The battles are choreographed "like a theater." Research is done using officer's reports and diaries to determine the time of day, number of casualties and the style of uniform, depending on the time during the war. Troop maneuvers are done according to historical record. The number of walking wounded and dead are assigned. Famous people who were present at the first battle are represented at the re-enactment. A Belgian was once imported to portray his Belgian national ancestor in a Louisiana battle.

Seneker says the living history has given him an "appreciation of battle. You get caught up in the role. There is an emotional undercurrent of realism." The men even suffer from the intense thirst experienced by Civil War soldiers which is caused from biting the end off the paper cartridges which contain gun powder. But, he added, "the dying is a lot easier."

Seneker's 12-year-old son is a drummer boy for the group and in one battle he was assigned to be killed. "It was a traumatic experience for me to see my son fall and the drum rolling off down the hill. It shocked me," Seneker said. "Even though you know it's just pretend, you become attuned to war. War is not a game."

Most of the members of the group are about 30 years old, teachers and "Civil War buffs," but there are no formal requirements. Joining is as easy talking to another member. Usually, the members read a lot of old diaries and historical pieces. "We study history that has yet to be subjected to the discipline of history," Seneker explains.

Highly specialized hobbies have sprung from the group including the study of clothing, cooking, music and weaponry of the Civil War. Seneker's twin brother uses his \$5,000 cannon in re-enactments. "He's a captain," Seneker says, grinning. "but he owns a cannon."

Saturday the association did a re-enactment at Missouri Southern as part of History Day. The Union won the skirmish.

Seneker prefers to be a Confederate soldier in the living histories, but admits, "I don't mind being a damned Yankee once in a while."

SPORTS

Southern beats Augsburg, 10-6, softball action at home

Southern's Lady Lions, 2-5, rallied from a five run deficit to score eight runs in the fourth inning on two hits, as they defeated Augsburg College 10-6 yesterday at Webb City. Southern was led offensively by right fielder Nancy Jordan who scored twice in the fourth and drove in three more runs as the Lady Lions batted around.

First baseman Jody Maxwell and third baseman Gina Hunter each drove in a run in the fifth inning to give Southern its ninth and tenth runs. Maxwell, Hunter and Renee Goveau each had two

RBI's in the contest.

Senior Deb McFarland got the win for the Lady Lions as Lisa Svav took the loss. Svav collected three RBI's for Augsburg as they got five tallies in the second. Augsburg collected five hits on the game as did Southern.

In their opening game yesterday, Southern lost their fifth game of the season to Eastern Illinois University, Illinois, 2-0, scored two runs on five hits while holding Southern scoreless and allowing only one hit. Hunter led off the 7th with a double down the right field

line and was moved to third on a sacrifice by Jordan but could not cross the plate as Illinois' Kathy Richardson retired the next three batters. Kara Swango took the loss for Southern.

Tuesday, Southern travelled to Southwest Missouri for a double header but only completed the first game as the second was called due to rain. Again, Southern could not connect at the plate, striking out 12 times, and going hitless in the game.

McFarland took the loss, allowing two runs on five hits in the

third inning. "The game was close except for the third inning and was an example of how pitchers can dominate a game," according to Coach Pat Lipira.

The Lady Lions turned in a double play in the game on a fly out to center field followed by a tag at first and a play at the plate.

Prior to this week's action, Southern completed only four games while being rained out of four other regular season games and the Pittsburg State Tournament. The first cancellation came in the season opener against

Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville. The Lady Lions dropped the shortened first game 8-2 as McFarland drove Southern's runs and also took the loss.

Against Northwest, the Lions split games, both by a 6-1 margin. In the victory, Cathy Howard and Maxwell each drove in two runs for the Lions. The next day against Northeast, it rained again and again Southern's hits were too few as they fell 3-0. Southern totaled four hits on the day on singles by Lisa Cunningham, McFarland and two by Hunter. McFarland who

got her first win against Northwest, took the loss against Northeast.

Lipira summarized the beginning of the season as being very disappointing because of the weather and playing conditions. "We're looking forward to better conditions when we can go outside to show our talent and have better ball games."

Today Southern leaves for Emporia where they will compete in the Emporia Invitational tournament. Southern's next home game will be next Friday.



Fullerton Photo

Last Saturday's Missouri Southern Invitational track produced few winners for Southern's Lady Lions who finished last in the five team meet. Above, Melissa Chapman passes the half-way point in the 3000 meter final.

Inclement weather hampers track meet

Rain and cold weather forced several teams to withdraw from Southern's Invitational track meet at Fred G. Hughes Stadium last weekend. All told, 11 teams, six women's and five men's squads, competed in the shortened event.

Preliminary heats were not run because of the weather and because of the number of entrants.

Eastern Oklahoma came away with victories in both divisions,

scoring 220 points in the women's division and 229 points in the men's. Southern compiled 42 points, using the 10-8-6-4-2-1 scoring method.

Two third place finishes were the tops for the Lady Lions as they finished third in the 440 yard relay at 50.8 and third in the mile relay with a time of 4:39.3. In field events, Cynthia Jefferson placed fourth in the long jump with a

jump of 14 feet seven inches. Cindy Walker finished sixth in the shot put with a throw of 33 feet six inches.

Marilyn Turley and Cynthia Love finished fifth and sixth in the 200 meter dash with times of 28.0 and 28.3. Laura Kingore came in fifth in the 1500 meter run at 5:37.0. Linda Allmendinger and Renee Fields also took fifth place finishes. Allmendinger in the 3000 meter run with a time of 12:35.9

and Fields in the 100 meter hurdles at 17.7.

The weather, which slowed the times considerably, was the topic of discussion at the meet. Southern's Coach Sallie Beard stated that "the weather couldn't have been much worse. We still don't know what we can do."

Southern competes in the Westminster Invitational this weekend at Fulton.

Lion-Alumni game set

Alumni football players will play Saturday April 15 at 2 p.m. in the annual Lion-Alumni game.

Tickets to the game are \$2 each. With each ticket is an opportunity to win prizes.

Prizes include a \$500 diamond from Newtons Direct Diamond Importers, a color television set from Green Yates, a king size waterbed from Tom's Discount Furniture, and a stereo from Stereo Buff.

Other prizes are being made

available by Midwestern Oil and Supply Co. and Hershey's Western Wear.

Tickets are available at each of the participating firms and at the Southern athletic office.

The Lion football squad also will be selling tickets April 12 and 14 from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. in the Billingsly Student Center lounge.

On April 1, 2, 5 and 7, tickets will be on sale in the Center Court of Northpark Mall from 6-8 p.m.

70 report for spring drill

Spring football drills got underway Monday, March 11 as Coach Jim Frazier and a squad of 70 players, including eight defensive starters and seven offensive regulars from last season, prepare for the 1983-84 football season.

According to Frazier spring ball "allows the young men the opportunity to improve on an individual basis. They go at their own pace; it's the individuals striving to be a team."

Tailback Harold Noirlalise, tackle Billy Jack Smith and wide receiver Bruce Long are three all-conference offensive returnees as well as defensive back Glen Baker who reported to spring practice.

Other offensive regulars include

Greg Brown, tackle; Kevin Moyer, tight end; Darin McClure, fullback; Steve Sater, flanker; Terry Dobbs, place kicker; and Tom Laughlin, tailback. Rob Nolle and Rich Skaggs, tackles; Aaron Usher and Mark Kennedy, nose guards; Alan Dunaway and Tim Jones, backs; Brad Oplotnik and Jerry Powell, linebackers; and Pat McGrew and defensive tackle Doug Strubberg round out the defensive side.

Three challengers for the quarterback position are Jeff Kilbane, returning to the lineup after being red-shirted last fall; Rich Williams, a transfer from Southern Illinois-Carbondale; Jim Dalton, Pittsburgh; and Todd Lepkofer.

Cheerleaders plan clinic

Southern cheerleaders will hold a practice clinic for males and females interested in trying out for the 1983-84 squad and for mascot. Ten cheerleader spots are open, and the Lion mascot role is vacant.

Practices are scheduled for 2 p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday, extension 244.

April 12-13, with tryouts planned for 2 p.m. Thursday, April 14. All activities will take place in Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium.

Additional information may be obtained by calling Sponsor Pam Walker, physical education department, extension 244.

Williams signs up basketball recruit

Coach Chuck Williams has announced the first player this spring to sign a letter of intent to play basketball for Missouri Southern next fall. He is Cedric Carr a six-foot-seven forward from Norman High School in St. Louis, Mo.

Carr led the Vikings to a 14-10 record and second place finish in the Suburban North Conference of St. Louis during the past season. Carr, nicknamed "Cornbread" after the Boston Celtics Cedric

Maxwell, averaged 13.2 points and 8 rebounds.

"We feel Cedric is a good prospect and is only scratching the surface of what he might be," commented Williams. "He possesses fine quickness and jumping ability and is still growing. We are happy he has joined us and are looking forward to working with Cedric over the next four years."

Football squad adds 4 to bring total to 31

Four new recruits have been added to the Southern football squad bringing the total number of freshman recruits to 31, according to Dave Evans, recruiting coordinator.

Greg Gilmore was a three sport letterman at Memorial High School in Joplin. He lettered one year in baseball, two years in track and three years in football. Gilmore's football honors include first team All-Conference as a running back and linebacker, honorable mention All-District as a linebacker and co-captain of his team.

According to Evans, Gilmore is a good two-way player and will start as an offensive back at Missouri Southern and has outstanding potential to be a college defensive back.

Mike Mayfield, six-foot 250 pounds from Welch, Okla., lettered

one year in baseball, three years in track and four years in football. Mayfield was named to the first World All-State Team, All-District first team defensive linemen three years and District defensive player of the year in 1982.

Bill Furch is a St. Louis product whose honors include second team All-Conference split-end for Suburban North League honorable mention All-District split-end and honorable mention All-Conference free safety. According to Evans, Furch has the speed that is needed for a receiver.

Steve Miles, six-foot-three and one-half 195 pounds, is from Springfield and his honors include honorable mention All-Conference second team All-District and Springfield Coaches Association offensive lineman of the year.

Oklahoma State takes pair from baseball Lions

Oklahoma State, ranked twenty-eighth nationally, swept a baseball doubleheader, 7-6 and 11-1, from Missouri Southern on March 22.

Southern opened the first inning with a single to left field by Mark Hall, and Bubba Carlton got to first on a sacrifice bunt. Dave Rampey loaded the bases with a single to left field, and singles by Carl O'Brien and Rick Dzingel gave the Lions a 4-0 lead.

In the second Southern added two more runs on a single by Hall, walks to Carlton, Rampey, and

O'Brien and a wild pitch by Gary Kanwisher, who walked seven and struck out seven.

Oklahoma State scored an unearned run in the second and cut the Lion advantage to three in a two-run homer by Glenn Edwards in the third. The Cowboys tied the score in the fourth inning with three runs against Dave Olker, 3-3. Oklahoma State scored their last run in the seventh with no outs.

Pete Incaviglia drew the walk and advanced to third on a single to right field by Randy Whistler and Incaviglia scored when the throw by Rampey went past third base.

In the nightcap the Cowboys collected 11 hits off Southern starter Mike Herman and relievers Jeff Miller and Marty Nagel. Dennis Livingston, 5-1, gave up five hits, two walks and struck out 10 for Oklahoma State.

Oklahoma, 13-6, got an unearned run in the first and in the second inning scored six runs, three on a home run by Incaviglia his seventh of the season.

Missouri Southern, 7-13, was scheduled to play Kansas University on March 23 but the game was canceled due to the weather. Last Saturday's game against Missouri Valley and Monday's game vs. William Jewell were also canceled.

The Lions are scheduled to play Winona University here today at 2 p.m. Illinois University will be here on Friday and Saturday, and College of St. Francis will play here Saturday and Sunday.

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